

No. 3064.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, from Frescoes and other Paintings, by Ancient Masters, Italian, Flemish, and German, are ON SALE at lower prices to members and at higher to strangers. Catalogues and all other information will be sent gratis on application.
A donation of at least 12. to the Copying Fund entitles to all privileges of membership.
DOUGLAS H. GORDON, Secretary.
Office of the Arundel Society, 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

LEADS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

OCTOBER 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1886.
Conductor—Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
OUTLINE PROGRAMMES may now be had on application to Ald. FRED. R. SPARK, Hon. Sec., Musical Festival Office, Centenary-street, Leeds.

POPULAR LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

President.
The Right Rev. the BISHOP of CHESTER.

A Society has been formed for the promotion of sound Political, Economical, and Social Information among the masses of the People, especially in Country Districts.

The Society, besides organising a Staff of able Lecturers, desires to enrol Gentlemen of education in every County who (for payment or gratuity) will undertake to deliver a few simple Lectures in their own County, calculated to enforce plain truths with regard to the Constitution, the Empire, the Church, the State of England and Foreign Peasantry compared, Land, Liberty, &c.

Treasurer.
G. D. WHATMAN, Esq., 54, St. James's-street.

Bankers.
Messrs. LLOYDS, BARNETTS & BOSANQUETS, 54, St. James's-street.

Secretaries pro tem.
M. E. MALDEN, Esq. (Lecturer for the Camb. Univ. Extension),
Saville Club, Piccadilly.

H. M. GORE, Esq., 7, Well-road, Hampstead, N.W.
E. S. SHUCKBURN, Esq., The Avenue, Cambridge (Secretary to the Cambridge Committee).

P. F. WILLERT, Esq., Exeter College, Oxford (Secretary to the Oxford Committee).

Subscriptions of Five Shillings or upwards are invited, payable to the Treasurer or Secretaries. Cheques should be crossed Lloyds, Barnetts, Bosanquets & Co.

M. MAX O'RELL would feel obliged if the

Secretary of Institutes desirous of inviting him for the coming season would kindly communicate with Mr. G. W. APPELTON, 10, Clifford's-lane, E.C., instead of with him.

DRAMATIC AND HUMOROUS RECITALS by

Mr. W. SHERBURN LEE, M.A. Public or Private Engagements.—Address JUNIOR GARRICK CLUB, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

CUTHBERT BEDE, Author of 'Verdant Green.'

His POPULAR LECTURES, with amusing Illustrative Readings, on 'Modern Humourists,' 'Wit and Humour,' 'Light Literature,' 'Humorous Literature,' &c., have been delivered with much success in London, Windsor, Oxford, Cambridge, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Oakham, Leicester, Northampton, Norwich, Yarmouth, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bath, Stamford, Grantham, Birkenhead, Crewe, Rotherham, &c.—Address Lenton Vicarage, Grantham.

POPULAR LECTURES ON ANCIENT and

MODERN ROMAN.—MR. RUSSELL FORBES will again visit England this October and November, and is now making arrangements to deliver his Popular Illustrated Lectures before Institutes and Societies.—For Engagements, &c., address Mr. Russell Forbes, 93, Via Babuina, Rome.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.—

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN, N. Editor of 'Academy Notes,' &c., having been invited to give a Course of Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in Nov.-dec. and afterwards in other cities in America, only a few dates can be arranged for in England in 1886-7.—For List of Lectures (including one on the late R. Caldecott) address 103, Victoria-street, S.W.

MISS GLYN (Mrs. E. S. DALLAS) has the

honour to announce that the SHAKSPEARE READING and ELUCIDATION CLASSES, held by her hitherto at the late School of Dramatic Art, 7, Argyll-street, are carried on at her residence, 19, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

ELOCUTION and READING LESSONS given

to Clergymen, Lawyers, and Members of Parliament by Miss LE TISSIER, 62, Harley-street.

TINTEN ABBEY, HEREFORD CATHEDRAL,

RAGLAN CASTLE, and CHEPSTOW CASTLE.—Messrs FROST & REED beg to announce they will shortly publish Four original and important Etchings by Mr. DAVID LAW of the famous subjects on the Wye named above.—Particulars of the issue may be obtained upon application to the PUBLISHERS, at 12, Clare-street, Bristol.

CLIFTON COLLEGE, CLIFTON.—Messrs.

FROST & REED beg to announce they are about to PUBLISH an ORIGINAL ETCHING by Mr. CHARLES BIRD of the above-named subject.—Particulars may be had from the PUBLISHERS, at 12, Clare-street, Bristol.

SCULPTURE.—MARTIN'S SCULPTURE

GALLERY, 10, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, E.C.

EXHIBITION and SALE of High-class ITALIAN SCULPTURE, in Busts, Groups, Statuettes, and Life-size Figures; also Pedestals in rare Marbles.

For Two Days only, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 22nd and 23rd, from Ten to Five o'clock each day. All the Works will be ticketed with price in plain figures, and, in order to realize, will be marked at less cost than in the galleries in Italy.

Desires, Shoppers Private Buyers, &c., will have all the Sculpture packed fit for conveyance to any distance.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 22nd and 23rd inst.

MARTIN'S GALLERY, 10, Trinity-square, E.C.

(Close to Mark-lane Station, Underground Railway.)

WANTED, for a Public Institution, the services

of a Gentleman as INSPECTOR of LOCAL CENTRES in the United Kingdom. Time required: months of February and September in each year. Essential qualifications: energy, tact, and speaking power, with previous experience in organization. Preference (ceteris paribus) given to a Graduate. Those only who appear to be likely Candidates will be supplied with particulars of the duties and emoluments of the office.—Apply, in first instance to X. Charles Taylor & Co., Advertisement Offices, 154 to 157, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (Shorthand).—WANTED, by an

Author, a LADY as SECRETARY, resident or otherwise. Must be able to write fairly fast Shorthand and good Longhand, know something of accounts, and be generally well educated. Might be expected to travel, when all expenses paid.—Apply, stating terms and with full particulars, to G. E. May's Advertising Offices, 159, Piccadilly.

TO BOOKSELLERS, Stationers, and Newspaper

Proprietors.—SITUATION as MANAGER desired by energetic Young Man. Aptitude for Press and Public Work. High-class testimonials.—Address CONSERVATIVE, Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

EDITOR (C.), of great and varied experience on

Country Press, seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT. Vigorous and ready writer.—Box 2763, South Advertising Office, 167, Fleet-street, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSEER.—WANTED,

a CANVASSEER, with a good general connection, for an established West London Paper. Must be able to induce business, and receive salary and commission to a suitable man.—Apply, by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials, to PUBLISHERS, 15, St. Anne's-gardens, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS., Plays, Re-

views, Lectures, Legal or other Articles, COPIED with accuracy and despatch. Terms moderate. Manuscript and Duplicate Copies.—Address E. THORP, 27, Maidland Park-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W.

NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES.—The Advertiser

is prepared to PUBLISH the above on COMMISSION, with every accommodation for Editors in commodious and comfortably furnished Offices. Efficient well-organized Editorial and Publishing Staff. Three Weekly Papers and several other established Journals published by the same house.—Address WILLIAMS, care of George O. Swift, Advertising Agent, 22, Buckingham-street, Strand.

FLORENCE.—To ART STUDENTS and their

FRIENDS.—Mrs. CRAIK wishes strongly to recommend a LADIES' PENSION at Florence, conducted by a Lady long known to herself. Students of Art or Music, or other Ladies desirous of wintering in Italy, would find there a comfortable English Home and motherly care. Terms, 10 to 15 francs per day, according to Room.—Address, by letter only, to Mrs. CRAIK, The Corner House, Shoreditch, Kent.

A LADY, a Student of Newnham College, is

willing to give COACHING in MATHEMATICS during the months of August and September. Terms on application.—Apply to E. H. 31, Wickham-road, Brockley, E.

A LADY wishes for TUTORSHIP in good School

or Family. Boys preferred to Prepare for the Public Schools or Naval Cadetship. Subjects: English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, &c.—Address V. O. May's Advertising Offices, 159, Piccadilly.

A Lady living at Redhill, close to the Common,

is desirous of RECEIVING A FEW LITTLE BOYS to BOARD and EDUCATE with her own, under a first-class Resident Governess. Masters for extra subjects if required. Commodious house, and every appliance for health and comfort. Highest references given and required.—Apply by letter, in first instance, to Y. Z., care of Miss Saunders, 14, Station-road, Redhill, Surrey.

NAPLES.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for GIRLS.

—ENGLISH BOARDING RECEIVED.—Prospectus on application to Mrs. L. H. EDMONDSON, Old Trafford School, Manchester.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for

filling up about 25 VACANCIES on the Foundation will be held on the 9th September next.—For information apply to the Bursar, St. Paul's School, West Kensington.

MR. L. EISENHUTH, Limburgerst. 26, Cologne

(Germany), takes some YOUNG MEN as BOARDERS, and Prepares them for the Examination for English Civil Service. References by English Gentlemen.

THE FOREIGN MASTER of a SCOTTISH

GRAMMAR SCHOOL can RECEIVE into his family one or two YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, who may either attend School or University, or prepare privately for Examinations. Advantages of an English home combined with daily conversational practice in Modern Languages. Highest references. No other Boarders kept.—Address GURRAY HEIN, 62, Dee-street, Aberdeen.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, MATRICU-

LATION, and ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS at the London Hospitals.—A successful Teacher—many years' experience COACHES in Mathematics, Mechanics, and Natural Science for the above.—Apply by letter, X. Y. Z. care of C. Baker, Surgical Instrument Maker, 244, High Holborn, London.

CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE,

CENTRAL INSTITUTION, EXHIBITION-ROAD, S.W.

COURSES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION for Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Chemical and other Manufacturers, and Teachers under the direction of Professor UWIN, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., Professor ARMSTRONG, Ph.D. F.R.S., Professor AYRTON, F.R.S., Professor HERIC, L.L.D. F.R.S.

The NEW SESSION COMMENCES on October 5.

The Clothworkers' SCHOLARSHIP of £60. for three years, with Free Education, and Three Institute's SCHOLARSHIPS, covering the students' board and tentable for three years, will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination to commence on MONDAY, September 27.

For Programme of Instruction apply at Exhibition Road, S.W., or at Graham College, E.C. PHILIP MAGNUS, Director and Secretary.

PARIS.—THE ATHENÆUM can be obtained on

SATURDAY of Messrs. H. MAUDRY-JEANCOURT & Co., the Galgani Library, 234, Rue de Rivoli.

THE DEAN of WESTMINSTER wishes to

RECOMMEND an EDUCATIONAL HOME for GIRLS at Kensington, where his Daughter has been for three years. Resident French Governess, good Masters, careful individual training, and attention to health. Overpressure and cramming avoided.—Address L. L. A., at Mr. B. Stanford's, 55, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

A LADY wishes to recommend her GERMAN

GOVERNESS most highly for a HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT. She is a most refined and agreeable companion, highly educated, and of good position.—Address Mrs. MARTIN, Evesham.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS, S.E.

President of the Council.—Vice-Admiral R. H. THE DUKE of EDINBURGH, E.C.

FOUR NOMINATIONS for Naval Cadetships and one for a Naval Clerkship are given annually for Boys at this School.

TERMS for Sons of Naval and Marine Officers, Fifty Guineas per annum, for others, Seventy Guineas.

PREPARATION for the Universities. Navy, Army, Civil Service, &c. All Candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst direct from the School successful for the last four years. First and second places for Naval Cadetships in June, 1885, &c.

Head Master—Rev. JAMES WHITE, M.A., Assisted by a large staff of Resident Masters, Graduates in Honours of Oxford and Cambridge.

Applications for information as to successes of former Pupils, Exhibition Scholarships, &c., to be made to the Head Master.

By order of the Council, G. F. JESSOP, Bursar, July 1st, 1886.

GOVERNNESS and TUTORS' AGENCY.—

AGENCY for GOVERNERSSES, TUTORS, AMATEURS, and COMPANIONS, English and Foreign.—Apply for particulars, Mrs. DOUGLASS, The Library, Streatham, S.W.

ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC,

DR. DRESDEN.—Directors.—A. C. Coudert, F. Fudor, Conductor of the Court Band, A. Haasen, Teacher.—Th. Kirchner (Ensemble and Score); Royal Concert Master, Prof. Rapoldi (Violin and Orchestra); Royal Chamber Musician, H. H. H. (Horn); Conductor of the Court Band, Hagen (Direction); F. Dreveske (Composition); Director of Music, Blassmann; Prof. Döring, Prof. Kraatz, Koth, Schmöle (Piano); Organists, Höpner and Jansen (Organ); Court Opera Singers, Prof. S. Harle, Jönck, Miss Organs (Singing); Royal Chamber Performer, F. G. G. (Violoncello); Court Opera Singer, W. Eichberger (Opera); Prof. Dr. R. Naumann (History of Music), &c. RECOMMENCEMENT of the YEAR of STUDY on SEPTEMBER 1st. Piano, Organ, Strings and Wind Instruments, Solo Singing, Opera, Composition, Seminary (for Piano and Singing Teachers), Theatre School.—Prospectus, together with list of subjects of instruction and teachers, also information of the year, sent free from the Secretary of the Conservatoire.

MAYALL'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS for

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY, 164, NEW BOND-STREET (corner of Grafton-street), ALWAYS OPEN, regardless of the Weather. Appointments entered day. Special appointments after 6 p.m.

THE RESTORATION of PAINTINGS, or any

WORK necessary to their PRESERVATION, effected with every regard to the safest and most cautious treatment, by M. R. THOMPSON, Studio, 41, George-street, Portman-square, W.

E. BURNE-JONES.—PERMANENT PHOTO-

GRAPHS of many of the Pictures and Drawings of this Artist have been made by FREDERICK HOLLYER, and can now be obtained from him direct at 9, Pembroke-square, Kensington. Subjects and prices will be sent post free on application.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and

C. Transfer of Newspaper Property, 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to DISPOSE

of the COPYRIGHT and PLANT of a first-rate LOCAL PAPER within twenty miles of London. Independent Excellent Plant. Good Jobbing Business. Principals only or their Solicitors need apply.

C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to arrange

a PARTNERSHIP in an important NEWSPAPER, Daily and Weekly. South of England. Principals only or their Solicitors treated with.

C. MITCHELL & CO. have NEWSPAPERS to

DISPOSE of published in London (Metropolitan and Local), the Provinces, Wales, and the Scotch. Applicants should indicate Capital they desire to invest, Position, and District.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and

Purchase of Newspaper Property, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.

12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

MR. A. M. BURGHES, AUTHORS' AGENT and

ACCOUNTANT (ten years chief clerk to Messrs. H. W. H. & Co.) Advice given as to the best mode of Publishing. Publishers' Estimates examined on behalf of Authors. Transfer of Literary Property carefully conducted. Sale Opinions obtained. Twenty years experience. Highest references. Consultation free.—1, Paternoster-row, E.C.

ELLIS & SCRUTTON,

Dealers in Old and Rare Books, 29, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

W. B. WHITTINGHAM & CO., PRINTERS and

PUBLISHERS, 81, Gracechurch-street, London; and "The Charterhouse Press," 44, Charterhouse-square, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1868.—Authors wishing to have

their works issued economically, expeditiously, and in the best style, are invited to communicate with Messrs W. B. BERR & CO (Successors to Procter & Co.), 25, Mark-lane-street, Covent-garden.

ARCHITECTURAL SKETCHING.—See the **BUILDER** for July 17th. (price 4d.; by post, 4d.; Annual Subscription, 12s.); also Views of St. Peter's Church, Westminster, Exterior and Interior; Sunderland Municipal Buildings (Third Premiated Design); Carved Screens, Colonial and Indian Exhibition; Disputes between Building Societies and their Members—Machinery at the Colonial Exhibition—Stone Quarries (Students' Column)—Vischer's View of London (1616), &c.—46, Catherine-street; and all Newsagents.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL, freely Translated into English Blank Verse. By WILLIAM J. THORNHILL, B.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Rector of Rathcoole, Dublin. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF M. TULLIUS CICERO. Arranged according to its Chronological Order; with a Revision of the Text, a Commentary, and Introductory Essays. By ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL, M.A. D.Lit.Q. Univ. LL.D. Edin. Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin. Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

London: Longmans, Green & Co.

Now ready, Eighth Edition, price Sixpence,

THE SEARCH for a PUBLISHER, containing Publishing Arrangements, Specimens of Type, Sizes of Paper, and much valuable information for those about to Publish. London: W. H. Beer & Co. 35, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Price 2s. 6d.; or thirty stamps by post.

DISEASES OF THE VEINS; more especially of Venosity, Varicose, Hemorrhoids, and Varicose Veins, and their Medical Treatment. By J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D. J. Epps & Co. 170, Piccadilly, and 49, Threadneedle-street.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Now ready,

NAUKRATIS I. By W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE. With Characters by CECIL SMITH, E. A. GARDNER, and B. V. HEAD. Royal 4to. pp. viii+100, 45 plates, price Twenty-five Shillings. Tribner & Co. 57, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

NEW NOVEL, UNIFORM WITH 'THE HOUSE ON THE MARSH,' &c.

Stiff paper cover, price 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d.; or bound in fancy cloth, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 8d.

DORIS'S FORTUNE.

By the Author of 'The House on the Marsh.'

DORIS'S FORTUNE.

By the Author of 'A Vagrant Wife.'

DORIS'S FORTUNE.

By the Author of 'At the World's Mercy.'

W. Stevens, 421, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(SEVENTH SERIES.)

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER contains—

NOTES.—Execution of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino—Effects of English Accent—Jervaulx Abbey—Letter to Monmouth—Public House—Plover—Llan—The Rose as a Tavern Sign—Leslie and Sacherell—Mottoes in Books—Johnzonian—Lot—Bell Inscription—Curious Epitaph—Ins Sign—Shoreham—Best on Record.

QUERIES.—New English Dictionary—Tessard—Basto—Ghost of Militaries—Founder of Primrose League—John Smith—St. James's Bazaar—Four Spells—Catherine Hill—Copper Coins—'Fate cannot harm me'—Shorthand—Waldegrave—Monastic Names—Ump'g—Dr. Baldwin—'Conscience cried cock and pan'—Kemp's 'Nine Dales Wonder'—Sloane—Egg-cups—Herberts of Cognac—Stewart of Haslefield—Hamstead Old Church—Book-plate of Grange—Massage—Twink—Authors Wanted.

REPLIES.—Strenaschah—Was Bunyan a Gypsy?—New English Dictionary—Parlatius—Regatta—Oliver Cromwell—'Bird' and 'Fowl'—Arms of Archdeacon and Wyll—'A nine days' wonder'—S. R. Clarke—Adrian Vandaele—The 'Topic'—Dr. E. Taylor—Book-plates—Grave before Meas—Gunter—Poor Robin—Latin Version of Poem—Giornale degli Eru—Washington—Mary Osborne—Sail-Skins—Green Dale Oak—Napoleon Buonaparte—Brakapoy—Heraldic—Williams College—Portraits with Hand on Skull—'Birch' and 'Birk'—Shakespeare's Doctor—Dr. John Monro—Authors Wanted.

NOTES ON BOOKS.—Stephens's 'Dictionary of National Biography'—Yentman's 'Domestic Book for Derby'—Farrar's 'Index to Gentlemen's Magazines'—Estcourt and Payne's 'English Catholic Nonjurors,' &c.

Notices to Correspondents.

Price 4d.; by post, 4d.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Volume, January to June, 1886,

With the Index,

Price 10s. 6d., is nearly ready.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL INDEX

TO THE SIXTH SERIES OF

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Vols. I. to XII., 1880 to 1885 (Two Vols. in each year),

is Now Ready, price 6s.; post free, 6s. 3d.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS,

22, Took's-court, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

**WARD & DOWNEY'S
NEW BOOKS.**

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.

**FIFTY YEARS OF A GOOD
QUEEN'S REIGN.**

By A. H. WALL.

1 vol. 6s.; suitable for Presentation as a School Prize, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

**EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF IRISH
HISTORY (1800-85).**

By W. J. O'NEILL DAUNT.

With Note by Lady FLORENCE DIXIE.

2 vols. 21s.

"The present writer has brought to his task many of the highest qualifications necessary for its accomplishment. Mr. Daunt has produced a not unflattering crown to the labours of a lifetime."—*Nation*.

UNDER TWO FIG TREES.

By F. H. LESTER.

Illustrated with 20 Illustrations. 1 vol. 3s. 6d.

"Deserves recognition at the hands of the public, as it is not often one gets the chance of such a hearty laugh as is contained between its covers."—*Whitehall Review*.

**NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE MYSTERY
OF KILLARD.'**

FATAL BONDS.

By RICHARD DOWLING.

Author of 'The Duke's Sweetheart,' &c.

3 vols.

[Just ready.]

A HERO OF OUR TIME.

Translated from the Russian of LERMONTOFF, together with Life and Introduction.

By R. L. LIPPMANN.

1 vol. 6s.

[Just ready.]

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PHYLLIS.'

HER WEEK'S AMUSEMENT.

By the Author of 'A Mental Struggle,' &c.

1 vol. 6s.

**THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'RED
RYVINGTON.'**

TWO PINCHES OF SNUFF.

By WILLIAM WESTALL, Author of 'The Old Factory,' &c.

3 vols.

"Brisk and fluent in narrative, and smart and vivacious in dialogue."—*St. James's Gazette*.

ATLA: a Story of the Lost Island.

By Mrs. J. GREGORY SMITH.

"The genuine charm of this agreeable story."—*Literary World*.

"Not a few readers will find 'Atla' fascinating."—*Graphic*.

A PRINCESS OF JUTEDOM.

By CHARLES GIBBON.

3 vols.

"Go, get the book, and read it."—*Punch*.

"The movement never flags for a moment."—*Graphic*.

THE CHILCOTES.

By LESLIE KEITH. 3 vols.

"We have never yet met with one who can treat female character with such steady impartiality. Mrs. Tom Chilcote and Mrs. Edward Chilcote are a pair of pictures almost worthy to take their places beside the Ceila and Dorothea of 'Middlemarch.' Anthony Trollope's best female characters are hardly superior to lay figures in comparison with the vital and typically truthfulness of these admirably conceived and admirably contrasted sisters-in-law."—*Spectator*.

"An unusually able and interesting novel."—*Academy*.

A LUCKY YOUNG WOMAN.

By F. C. PHILIPS. 3 vols.

"Here is a clever book."—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE ALIENS.

By HENRY F. KEENAN. 2 vols. 12s.

"Is emphatically a good book, strong, graceful, and pathetic. An exquisite idyll."—*Academy*.

NEW ADDITION TO WARD & DOWNEY'S POPULAR 6s. SERIES.

LOUISA.

By Mrs. MACQUOID, Author of 'At the Red Glove,' &c.

1 vol. 6s.

12, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**F. V. WHITE & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.**

NEW NOVELS AT ALL LIBRARIES.

The LAST DRAWING-ROOM.

3 vols.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER FRASER.

Author of 'A Professional Beauty,' 'A Fatal Passion,' 'The Match of the Season,' &c.

"This novel shows this bright and clever authoress has lost none of her inventive faculty, and is as able as ever at producing an ardent love story, for her latest work contains tender sentiments and passionate love scenes."—*Court Journal*.

ACROSS the GARDEN WALL.

2 vols. By the Hon. Mrs. GREENE, Author of 'The Grey House on the Hill,' 'On Angels' Wings,' &c. [Just ready.]

EDITH LAWSON. 3 vols. By Miss R. BATES.

The HEIRESS of HAREDALE.

3 vols. By LADY VIRGINIA SANDARS.

THE FOURTH EDITION OF

ARMY SOCIETY; or, Life in a

Garrison Town. A New Society Novel. 1 vol. 6s. By JOHN STRANGE WINTER, Author of 'Boatie's Baby,' 'Houp-la!' 'In Quarters,' 'On March,' &c.

"Is full of the pleasant 'go' and movement which has distinguished 'Boatie's Baby'."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"The author has kept up his character for being a dashing young subaltern in an extraordinary manner. 'Army Society' is a series of smart sketches, full of fun and point, that may be accounted among some of the best work which the author has yet written, and we recommend every one to buy a copy wherever it is to be had, as it is a lengthy railway journey or a dull half-hour at home. A perusal of John Strange Winter's books leaves a pleasant after-taste. While he writes as he does now he will always command a public who will buy all he writes."—*Whitehall Review*.

"It is with much pleasure we welcome another bright sparkling volume from the clever pen of John Strange Winter. Having a rich store of character to portray, the writer has done so with a strong, bold hand. The pictures of life in a garrison town are inimitable. Human failings and feelings are sharply outlined. There are touches of deeper feeling and pathos to remind us of 'Houp-la!' The 'side-lights' are particularly good—crisp, concise, to the point, they leave nothing to add, nothing to detract. Altogether the volume is full of interest, lively and humorous, and quite equal to the author's other charming books."—*Literary World*.

"For 'go,' fun and originality this author has no rival in his particular line."—*Birmingham Weekly Mercury*.

"Displays in a marked degree the characteristics which have made this author's former works so popular. It is a decidedly amusing work, and it should be productive of much hearty enjoyment."—*Publishers' Circular*.

The COST of a LIE. 2 vols. By Mrs.

M. LOVETT CAMERON, Author of 'Deceit's Ever,' 'In a Grass Country,' 'A North Country Maid,' &c.

"Mrs. Lovett Cameron's stories are always pretty. There is much in this story to interest a reader who will send himself to it. Mrs. Cameron excels in dealing with the society virtues and drawing-room proprieties of every-day life. She has many clever and entertaining passages on these lines."—*Athenaeum*.

"Is pleasant and attractive. It is told in a clever and attractive style by a writer who has had no little experience in novel-writing."—*Van Bell*.

"The plot is well worked out, and the interest is fully sustained to the end. The novel is ably written and merits attentive perusal."—*English Opinion*.

The GREAT WESTERN

MYSTERY. 2 vols. By J. MANNERS ROMANIS, Author of 'Ailrabi,' &c.

"We can offer Mr. Romanis personal congratulations on his powers of lively and graphic description, and the humour with which he sketches various classes of persons. Mr. Romanis's book is clever. He is a smart writer."—*Whitehall Review*.

"It is clever and far-reaching, and contains varied portraiture of people and vivid description of events, their origin and results. A clever novel."—*Life*.

At all Booksellers and Bookstalls.

NEW AND ORIGINAL NOVEL BY MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS.

In paper cover, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

A PLAYWRIGHT'S DAUGHTER.

By the AUTHOR OF 'ARCHIE LOVELL,' 'OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER,' 'A GIRTON GILK,' &c. [Immediately.]

NEW SPORTING NOVEL BY HAWLEY SMART.

In paper cover, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

BAD to BEAT. By the Author of

'Breezie Langton,' 'Hard Lines,' 'Lightly Lost,' &c.

NEW ADDITION to the "POPULAR" NOVELS.

In picture boards, 2s.

FOR ONE MAN'S PLEASURE. By

NELLIE FORTESCUE HARRISON, Author of 'So Runs my Dream,' &c.

The NEW ADDITION to the "SELECT" NOVELS.

1 vol. cloth, 3s. 6d.

A MARRIAGE of CONVENIENCE.

By HARRIETT JAY.

F. V. WHITE & Co, 31, Southampton-street, Strand.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

An INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the NEW TESTAMENT, and an Investigation into Modern Biblical Criticism, based on the most recent Sources of Information. By the Rev. GEO. SALMON, D.D. D.C.L., &c., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin. Second Edition, Revised, with an Additional Chapter on the Non-Canonical Books. 8vo. 16s. [Just out.]

THROUGH the BRITISH EMPIRE:

South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, The Straits Settlements, India, the South Sea Islands, California, Oregon, Canada, &c. By Baron HUBNER, Membre Associé de l'Institut de France. With Map. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

THE EPISTLE of ST. PAUL to the

ROMANS. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. E. H. GIFFORD, D.D., Archdeacon of London, Canon of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London. Medium 8vo. 7s. 6d. (Reprinted from 'The Speaker's Commentary'.)

DAYS and NIGHTS of SERVICE with

Sir GER. LD. GRAHAM'S FIELD FORCE at SUAKIN. By Major E. A. DE COSSON, Author of 'The Cradle of the Blue Nile.' Plan and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 14s.

BOLINGBROKE: an Historical Study.

Reprinted from the Quarterly Review, to which is added an Essay on 'VOLTAIRE in ENGLAND.' By J. CHURTON COLLINS. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The WESTERN PACIFIC and NEW

GUINEA, with Notices of the Natives, Christian and Cannibal, and some Account of the Old Labour Trade. By HUGH HASTINGS ROMILLY, Deputy Commissioner of the Western Pacific. With a Map. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A GLOSSARY of ANGLO-INDIAN

COLLOQUIAL WORDS and PHRASES, and of KINDRED TERMS: Etymological, Historical, Geographical, and Discursive. By Colonel HENRY YULE, K.E. C.B. LL.D., and the late ARTHUR COKE BURNELL, Ph.D. C.I.E. Medium 8vo. 36s.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S CORRE-

SPONDENCE with his SISTER. 1832-1852. This Work is a continuation of Lord Beaconsfield's Home Letters, written in 1830-31, which were published in 1885. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE WORKS of ALEXANDER

POPE. Edited, with Copious Notes and Introductions, by W. J. COURTHOPE, M.A. Vols. IX. and X. (Prose Works.) 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

THE PUNISHMENT of DEATH. To

which is added a Treatise on PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY and VOTE by BALLOT. By HENRY ROMILLY, M.A. (350 pp.) Crown 8vo. 9s.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT: Four

ESSAYS. I. PROSPECTS of POPULAR GOVERNMENT. II. NATURE of DEMOCRACY. III. AGE of PROGRESSES. IV. CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES. By Sir HENRY MAINE, K.C.S.I., Author of 'Ancient Law,' &c. Third Edition. 8vo. 12s.

THE COUNTRY BANKER: his Clients,

and Work. From the Experience of Forty Years. By GEORGE RAE, Author of 'Bullion's Letters to a Bank Manager.' Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ENDOWMENTS and ESTAB-

LISHMENT of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. By the late J. S. BREWER, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls. Third Edition. Revised and Edited by LEWIS T. DIBBIN, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 6s.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of

MODERN EUROPE: from the Fall of Constantinople to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. By RICHARD LODGE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

* Forming a New Volume of MURRAY'S STUDENT'S

MANUALS.

LIFE of GENERAL SIR CHARLES

NAPIER, G.C.B. By the Hon. WM. NAPIER BRUCE. With Portrait and Maps. Crown 8vo. 12s.

SKETCHES of the HISTORY of

CHRISTIAN ART. By the late Lord LINDSAY (Earl of Crawford and Balcarres). New Edition. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

PRINCIPLES of GREEK ETYMO-

LOGY. By Dr. GEORG CURTIUS, of Leipzig. Fifth Edition. Revised by the Author and Professor ERNST WINNISCH. Translated into English by Professor A. S. WILKINS, LL.D., and E. B. ENGLAND, M.A., Owens College, Manchester. New and Revised Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle street.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST.

The HISTORY of ETHICS, OUT-

LINEs of. By HENRY SIDGWICK, M.A. LL.D., Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, Author of 'The Methods of Ethics.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

LETTERS from DONEGAL in 1886.

By a LADY "PELON" Edited by Colonel MAURICE, Professor of Military History, Royal Staff College.

The Spectator says:—"They give us the best, because wholly unpremeditated, evidence as to how loyal Ulster views the present Irish crisis."

CAWNPORE. By the Right Hon. Sir

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, Bart., Author of 'The Competition Wallah.' New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S
COLLECTED WORKS.

A New Edition. In Nine Volumes. Globe 8vo. 5s. each.

VOLTAIRE. 1 vol.—BOUSSEAU. 2 vols.—

DIDEROT and the ENCYCLOPÉDISTS. 2 vols.

ON COMPROMISE. 1 vol.—MISCELLANIES. 3 vols.

The HYGIENE of the VOCAL

ORGANS: a Practical Handbook for Singers and Speakers. By MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D. Lond., Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, formerly Physician and Lecturer on Physiology at the London Hospital, Physician to the Royal Society of Musicians. Crown 8vo. 6s.

CHARLES LAMB'S COLLECTED

WORKS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. ALFRED AINGER, M.A. Globe 8vo. 5s. each. Volume. Vol. I. ESSAYS of ELIA. Vol. II. POEMS, PLAYS, and MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. Vol. III. MRS. LEICESTER'S SCHOOL, THE ADVENTURES of ULYSSES, and other ESSAYS. Vol. IV. TALES from SHAKESPEARE.

MACMILLAN'S 6s. NOVELS.

NEW VOLUME.

THE TWO SIDES of the SHIELD.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' With Illustrations by W. J. HENNESSY. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The STUDY of CHEMISTRY, An

INTRODUCTION to. By IRA REMSEN, Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University; Author of 'Organic Chemistry,' &c. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY of

VERTEBRATES, ELEMENTS of. Adapted from the German of ROBERT WIEDERSHEIM, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Institute of Human and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Freiburg, in Baden, by W. NEWTON PARKER, Professor of Biology in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. With Additions by the Author and Translator. With 270 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. [Next week.]

THE ENGLISH CITIZEN.—A Series

of Short Books on his Rights and Responsibilities. Edited by HENRY CRAIK, M.A. (Oxon), LL.D. (Glasgow). Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. By H. D.

TRAILL, D.C.L.

THE ELECTORATE and the LEGISLA-

TURE. By SPENCER WALPOLE.

THE POOR LAW. By the Rev. T. W.

FOWLE, M.A.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET: the National

Debt; Taxes and Rates. By A. J. WILSON.

THE STATE in RELATION to LABOUR.

By W. STANLEY JEVONS, LL.D. F.R.S.

THE STATE and the CHURCH. By the

Hon. ARTHUR ELLIOT.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Spencer

WALPOLE.

THE STATE in its RELATION to TRADE.

By Sir T. H. FARRER, Bart.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. By M. D.

CHALMERS, M.A.

THE STATE in its RELATION to

EDUCATION. By HENRY CRAIK, M.A. LL.D.

THE LAND LAWS. By Professor F.

POLLOCK.

COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES.

Part I. INDIA. By J. S. COTTON, M.A.

II. The COLONIES. By E. J. PAYNE, M.A.

JUSTICE and POLICE. By F. W.

MAITLAND.

THE PUNISHMENT and PREVENTION

of CRIME. By Colonel Sir EDMUND DU CANE, K.C.B. R.E.

MACMILLAN & Co. London.

CLARENDON PRESS
STANDARD BOOKS FOR PRIZES.

ENGLISH.

Extra fcap. 8vo. cloth.

The Philology of the English Tongue.

By J. EARLE, M.A., Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. Third Edition. 7s. 6d.

"Every page attests Mr. Earle's thorough knowledge of English in all its stages, and of the living Teutonic languages."—*Academy*.

A Handbook of Phonetics, Including a

Popular Exposition of the Principles of Spelling Reform. By HENRY SWEET, M.A., late President of the Philological Society. 4s. 6d.

An Anglo-Saxon Reader. In Prose and

Verse. With Notes, &c. By the Same. Fourth Edition. 8s. 6d.

"Will set students far on the way of being Anglo-Saxons."—*Notes and Queries*.

Specimens of Early English. A New

and Revised Edition. With Introduction, Notes, and Glossarial Index. By R. MORRIS, LL.D., and W. W. SKEAT, M.A.

Part I. (A.D. 1150—A.D. 1300) Second Edition. 9s.

Part II. (A.D. 1208—A.D. 1893). Third Edition. 7s. 6d.

"The extracts, in addition to their philological value, are, for the most part, of high literary interest."—*Spectator*.

Bacon.—Advancement of Learning.

Edited by W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. Second Edition. 4s. 6d.

"An excellent edition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Milton.—Poems. Edited by R. C.

BROWN, M.A. 2 vols. 6s. 6d. Sold separately, Vol. I., 4s.; Vol. II., 3s.

Addison.—Selections from Papers in

the 'Spectator.' With Notes. By T. ARNOLD, M.A. Second Edition. Vellum, 6s.; cloth, 4s. 6d.

"Mr. Arnold has made a good selection, and his original work is a valuable feature of the volume."—*Schoolmaster*.

Steele.—Selections from the 'Tatler,'

'Spectator,' and 'Guardian.' Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by AUSTIN DOBSON. Ornamental vellum, 7s. 6d.; cloth, 6s.

Burke.—Select Works. Edited, with

Introduction and Notes, by F. J. PAYNE, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford. Second Edition. Vol. I., 4s. 6d.; Vols. II. and III., 5s.

"Mr. Payne's selection, as well as the extremely interesting and suggestive commentary which accompanies them, deserve to be carefully studied."—*Saturday Review*.

Byron's Childe Harold. Edited, with

Introduction and Notes, by H. F. TOZER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College. Cloth, 3s. 6d.; vellum, 5s.

LITERATURE.

BY PROF. NETTLESHIP.

Lectures and Essays on Subjects con-

necting with LATIN LITERATURE and SCHOLARSHIP. By HENRY NETTLESHIP, M.A., Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford. Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

"Gives a vivid impression of Prof. Nettleship's wide range in Latin scholarship."—*Athenæum*.

Aspects of Poetry; being Lectures

delivered at Oxford. By J. C. SHAER, LL.D., late Professor of Poetry, Oxford. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"No more notable book of its kind has issued from the British press within recent years."—*Modern Review*.

A History of German Literature. By W.

SCHERER. Translated from the Third German Edition by Mrs. F. C. CONYBEARE. Edited by F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. [Just published.]

"The best general 'History of German Literature'."—*Journal of Education*.

BY GEORGE SAINTSBURY, M.A.

"One of the most accomplished and thorough students of French literature in England."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A Short History of French Literature.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

"A masterpiece in its kind."—*Saturday Review*.

Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist: a

Popular Illustration of the Principles of Scientific Criticism. By R. G. MOUNTON, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge University (Extension) Lecturer in Literature. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age.

—VIRGIL. By W. Y. SELLAR, M.A., Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. New Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 9s.

The Roman Poets of the Republic. By

the Same author. New Edition, Enlarged. 14s.

"The book ought to guide not a few of the present generation of students in the path of really literary study of a delightful chapter of literary history."—*Saturday Review*.

The Wealth of Households. By J. T.

DANSON. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"A popular work on the Political Economy of Daily Life.

"One of the best popularizations of economics that has hitherto been produced."—*Spectator*.

London: HENRY FROWDE, Clarendon Press Ware-

house, Amen-corner, E.C.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S LIST.

NOW READY,

With Preface by J. PERCIVAL HUGHES,

OUR RADICALS: A TALE OF LOVE AND POLITICS.

By the late Colonel BURNABY.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

From the *GLOBE*.

"This book comes out at an opportune moment, and is certain to be widely read, even in the midst of the storm and stress of the electoral conflict. Indeed, weary speakers and canvassers will find in its lively pages much rest and refreshment."

From the *PALL MALL GAZETTE*.

"The late Colonel Burnaby's posthumous novel is a decided success. It is, of course, intensely Tory in feeling and motif, but none the less interesting for that, while additional popularity is secured for the book by the introduction of political celebrities under disguise more or less transparent."

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'VENUS' DOVES.'

ALLEGIANCE. By Ida Ashworth TAYLOR. Author of 'Snow in Harvest,' &c. In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

"Miss Taylor tells the story in a quite delightful manner. Her women portraits are womanly and natural; her men are manly and straightforward; and the world she takes her readers into is one inhabited by people of refined and cultivated tastes."—*Whitehall Review*.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'MONSIEUR LOVE.'

The LONG LANE. By Ethel COXON. Author of 'A Basil Plant,' &c. In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

"The Long Lane' is decidedly pretty. Miss Coxon's style, too, is above the average in descriptive power. The heroine's strong impulsive nature is finely conceived and claims our sympathy throughout. The sketches of Cornish life and coast scenery are pleasantly done."—*Athenæum*.

A NEW NOVEL BY KATHARINE LEE.

KATHARINE BLYTHE. By the Author of 'In London Town,' 'A Western Wildflower,' &c. In 3 vols.

"An interesting and sympathetic story. The book closes with a bold and unexpected stroke, which, if not in accord with the conventionalities of fiction, is in exceptional harmony with human nature in those stronger developments which few novelists have the courage to face boldly. It is much to have created a character which creates a sense of actual repulsion; it is more to turn repulsion, when the extreme point has been reached, into legitimate sympathy."—*Graphic*.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE TOWER GARDENS.'

The QUEEN'S HOUSE. By Lizzie ALLDRIDGE. Author of 'The World She Awoke In,' &c. In 3 vols.

"Miss Aldridge's latest novel is exceedingly pleasant reading, so pleasant, indeed, that such an expression seems scarcely adequate. Its great charm consists in the descriptions of the Tower and its surroundings. In these she displays a delicacy of touch and powers of observation and imagination beyond the common order. Alison, the heroine, is such a creature of health, sweetness, and (as it were) a certain subtle unripeness as is not usual in modern fiction."—*Athenæum*.

"A splendid novel."—*Lady*.

KEEP MY SECRET. By Gertrude M. ROBINS. In 3 vols.

"A right down good novel of the sensational order."

"This clever story ought at once to make its author's name."—*Vanity Fair*.

A NEW STORY BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR OF 'MISUNDERSTOOD.'

TRANSFORMED. By Florence MONTGOMERY. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5s.

"The book is a pleasant and profitable one to read. Assuredly nobody can begin the story without wishing very much to know the end."—*St. James's Gazette*.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street, Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

HURST & BLACKETT'S LIST.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY. Now ready, 55th Edition, 1 vol. royal 8vo. with the Arms beautifully Engraved, 5s. 6d. bound, gilt edges.
LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONET-AGE for 1886. Corrected by the Nobilitar.
"Lodge's Peerage" has been much improved of late years, and with its clear type and convenient arrangement it bids fair to retain the popularity it has long enjoyed."—*Athenæum*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

MR. F. W. ROBINSON'S NEW NOVEL.
Now ready at all Libraries, in 3 vols.

The COURTING of MARY SMITH.

By F. W. ROBINSON.
Author of 'Grandmother's Money,' &c.

A LILY MAID. By William George WATERS. 3 vols.

In LETTERS of GOLD. By Thomas ST. E. HAKE. 2 vols.

"Mr. Hake does not indulge in padding, and never forgets that his first and indeed only business is to tell a story."—*Athenæum*.
"Mr. Hake has treated his subject with great breadth and thorough insight into human nature, which stamps him as an accurate and skilful observer of humanity."—*Sunday Times*.

The POWER of GOLD. By George LAMBERT. 2 vols.

"The Power of Gold' is amusing."—*Athenæum*.
"Mr. Lambert has succeeded in giving us an admirable story of English home life, well told and to the point."—*Literary World*.

LIKE LUCIFER. By Denzil Vane. 3 vols.

"This novel is of the pleasant sort, which may well beguile an idle hour."—*Daily Telegraph*.
"A clever and readable story."—*Literary World*.
"A novel of promise. It is written in a good English style."—*Scotsman*.

A DAUGHTER of the GODS. By JANE STANLEY. 2 vols.

"A quietly pleasant story. James Grey is a very cleverly drawn sketch of a thorough English gentleman."—*Gardian*.

ST. BRIAVELS. By Mary Deane. Author of 'Quatrefoil,' 3 vols.

NEW AND ORIGINAL NOVEL, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s. DEDICATED TO MR. HENRY IRVING.

The BETRAYAL of REUBEN HOLT. By BARBARA LAKE.

"The novel, though slight in construction, has one very dramatic episode, and this is well worked up to."—*Publishers' Circular*.
"This story is well written and decidedly interesting. The denouement is given with great dramatic force."—*Academy*.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASIDE.

SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

Each in a Single Volume.

DONOVAN: a Modern Englishman.

By EDNA LYALL, Author of 'We Two,' &c.

WE TWO. By Edna Lyall, Author of

'Donovan,' &c.

IN the GOLDEN DAYS. By Edna

LYALL, Author of 'Donovan,' 'We Two,' &c.

WON by WAITING. New and

Revised Edition. By EDNA LYALL, Author of 'Donovan,' &c.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Each in a Single Volume, price 5s.

STANDARD WORKS. CHEAP EDITIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'JOHN HALIFAX.'

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLE-

MAN.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

ABOUT WOMEN.

A LIFE for a LIFE.

NOTHING NEW.

MISTRESS and MAID.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'SAM SLICK.'

NATURE and HUMAN

NATURE.

WISE SAWS and MODERN

INSTANCES.

BY DR. GEORGE MAC DONALD.

DAVID ELGINBROD.

ROBERT FALCONER.

BY MRS. OLIPHANT.

ADAM GRAEME.

LAIRD of NORLAW.

AGNES.

IT WAS A LOVER and HIS LASS.

CHRISTIAN'S MISTAKE.

A NOBLE LIFE.

HANNAH.

THE UNKIND WORD.

A BRAVE LADY.

STUDIES from LIFE.

YOUNG MRS. JARDINE.

THE OLD JUDGE; or, Life

in a Colony.

TRAITS of AMERICAN

HUMOUR.

THE AMERICANS at HOME.

ALEC FORBES.

SIR GIBBIE.

LIFE of IRVING.

A ROSE in JUNE.

PHREBE, JUNIOR.

IT WAS A LOVER and HIS LASS.

HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The SPORTING FISH of

GREAT BRITAIN, with NOTES on ICHTHYOLOGY. By H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL, late Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Author of 'Salmon and Trout,' 'Pike and other Coarse Fish,' 'The Modern Practical Angler,' 'The Angler-Naturalist,' 'The Book of the Pike,' Editor of the late *Fisherman's Magazine and Review*. Illustrated by 18 Lithographs of Fish in Gold, Silver, and Colours.

A Large-Paper Edition, printed on Dutch hand-made paper, limited to 100 copies for England and 50 for America, price 30s. Small-Paper Edition, demy 8vo. First Edition limited to 500 copies, price 15s. [Now ready.]

Now ready, demy 8vo. cloth extra, bevelled edges, 10s. 6d.

NORTH COUNTRY FLIES.

By T. E. PRITT, Angling Editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, and Hon. Sec. of the Yorkshire Anglers' Association. Comprising 11 Plates of Hand-Coloured Illustrations of over Sixty Flies, from the Author's own Drawings, with Particulars of the Dressings and Season of each Fly; and Chapters on Fishing the Minnow, the Creeper, the Stone Fly, and the Worm in Clear Water, with an extra Plate showing the Hooks necessary therefor. Second Edition.

Now ready, small post 8vo. 6s.

SARAH de BERENGER. By JEAN INGELOW.

Now ready,

DELIGHTFUL THAMES.

WITTICISMS AND VERSES WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY E. F. MANNING.

Containing numerous Full-Page and smaller Woodcuts, engraved by J. D. COOPER, and handsomely printed on Plate Paper. Quarto, cloth extra, with cover design, price Five Shillings.

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY; or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic. By ANDREW CARNEGIE, Author of 'An American Four-in-Hand in Britain.' Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

NEW NOVELS AT THE LIBRARIES.

DELAMERE. By G. Curzon, Author of 'The Violinist of the Quartier Latin,' 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

"The evolution of a very intricate story is well managed. The characters are admirably drawn. There are also in 'Delamere' some bright Italian landscapes."—*Spectator*.

EAST ANGELS. By C. F. Woolson, Author of 'Anne,' 'For the Major,' &c. Small post 8vo. cloth extra, bevelled boards, 6s. Forming the new Addition to 'Low's Standard Novels.'

This work is quite new, and has not appeared previously in book form. It should therefore be asked for at the Libraries as a new novel.

MOSTLY FOOLS: a Romance of Civilization. By MR. RANDOLPH, Author of 'One of Us.' 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

This work traverses the entire position of the Roman Church in England at the present moment, and many of the leading social topics of the day.

The PROFESSOR'S WOOING: being the Courtships of Monsieur La Mie. By ELSA D'ESTERRE-KEELING, Authoress of 'Three Sisters.' In 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

"In her humorous vein Miss D'Esterre-Keeling reminds the reader by turns of the topsy-turveness of Mr. Gilbert, the freakish and mock heroics of Mr. Lang, and the extravagance of Mark Twain. An undoubtedly diverting novel."—*Athenæum*.

JEHOSHAPHAT; or, Sunlight and Clouds. By the Rev. CLAUDE BOSANQUET, M.A., Author of 'Blossoms from the King's Garden,' &c. 18mo. sewed, 1s.

Now ready, price ONE SHILLING.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JULY. 160 royal 8vo. pages, with about 65 Woodcuts.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	71
THE AZORES	71
THE RESULTANT GREEK TESTAMENT	72
THE NEW EDITION OF HASTED'S KEAT	73
CURRENT ETHICS	73
KINSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN EARLY ARABIA	74
A TALE OF THE HIGHLAND CLEARANCES	75
BENCE'S HISTORY OF BIRMINGHAM	76
LAW BOOKS	77
THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES	77
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	78
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1886; FACT AND FICTION; THE	
INDEXES OF THE INDEX SOCIETY; THE EXCHEQUER	
ROLLS OF SCOTLAND; FIVE LETTERS OF CARLYLE'S	79-81
LITERARY GOSSIP	82
SCIENCE—URANOMETRIA NOVA OXONIENSIS; SCHOOL-	
BOOKS; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEET-	
INGS; GOSSIP	82-84
FINE ARTS—DELLA BOBBIA; ENGLISH CARICATURISTS;	
LIBRARY TABLE; SALE; GOSSIP	84-88
MUSIC—BROWN'S DICTIONARY OF MUSICIANS; WEEK;	
MUSIC FOR CHILDREN; GOSSIP	89-90
DRAMA—WEEK; THE BLACKFRIARS' PLAYHOUSE;	
THE HATHAWAYS; SHAKESPEARE'S EDITORS AS	
ASTRONOMERS; GOSSIP	90-92

LITERATURE

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Heiress of Haredale. By Lady Virginia Sandars. 3 vols. (White & Co.)
Monkraven: the Story of his Betrayal. By Aramis. 3 vols. (Wyman & Sons.)
Two Pinches of Snuff. By William Westall. 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)
Her Week's Amusement. By the Author of 'Molly Bawn.' (Same publishers.)
Melita: a Turkish Love Story. By Louise M. Richter. (Fisher Unwin.)
The Otways' Child. By Hope Stanford. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THE heiress of Haredale makes a great deal of mischief by quarrelling with all the women she meets, and falling in love with all the men. At any rate she does this kind of thing up to a certain point, and is saved from her consequent troubles more by luck than by judgment or deserving. The atmosphere breathed by Lady Virginia Sandars and her readers is rarefied to a high degree, and her characters move on a very high level. "Hold, my lord!" is a bold expression in the mouth of a haughty commoner. "Craven herd!" sounds well from a man of spirit and dignity. "Milord me vengerai," "fiancé" spoken of a girl, "obliquy," "acquisitory greed," should be interpreted by the spirit rather than by the letter of the text. The Marquis of Coniston says of the heroine, "Hers was but the ephemeral fancy of a young girl, fanned by another into the semblance of a love quickly to evaporate." They all talk like this in 'The Heiress of Haredale,' and they very seldom descend from their stilts.

It would be paying 'Monkraven' an undeserved compliment to style it a dangerous book, in spite of its unhealthy sentiment, risky situations, and doubtful moral. "Aramis" prefaces his story with a "proem," in which he quotes St. Paul's words on the need of charity, adding: "Reader, in the perusal of these pages let us keep within our minds the sentiment of these well-known words." Now the most charitable action a critic can be capable of in the present case is to express his opinion that "Aramis" has written a very sickly and silly book, in which, without actually

condoning the offence, he enlists the reader's sympathies on the side of a cowardly seducer. The weakness and effusiveness of all the male characters in 'Monkraven' are quite exceptional. A grotesque feature in this work is the intrusion of commonplace details in the most romantic situations. Thus the author is careful to inform us exactly when Clive Lovel threw off his coat and waistcoat, or when he put on his dressing-gown, or joined the hooks and eyes of Ida's "loose peignoir of white cachemir." These foreign words remind us that elsewhere "Aramis" represents a German talking of a "rhapsodie in B molle," which is an unfair aspersion upon the intelligence of a musical professor. The chapters descriptive of the life led by cadets at Woolwich are readable and in parts amusing, although the writer makes rather a parade of his minute familiarity with the customs of the Royal Military Academy. But what are we to think of an author who in all good faith, as the context shows, is capable of inserting in a novel such a fulsome and uncalled-for passage as the following?—"In the octagon room are laid out for inspection all the matchless presents which she has received in the last few weeks. She views them with an air approaching to indifference. 'This,' she says, holding up a costly shawl, 'is the only thing I really value, and I treasure it above all things on this earth. I am deeply grateful to Her Most Gracious Majesty in having deigned to think of her faithful servant on this occasion.'" This is but one out of many cases where the charity demanded by the author is put to a severe test.

Mr. Westall takes an agreeable course between the dreadful and the analytic kind of novel. His story contains a forgery and a murder; but he does not harrow his reader's feelings with ghastly motives and brutal passions, nor does he allow the events to prevent him from spending care upon his characters. 'Two Pinches of Snuff' is, in fact, a story of polite crime. The perpetrator of the crimes—one feels it would hardly be good manners to call him the villain—is a rather nice person, a bibliophile, a clergyman, and a surgeon, the variety of whose attainments has been his misfortune—a kindly man, too, whose only fault, so to speak, is that he can neither resist a rare edition when it is offered to him nor part with it when he has bought it. With a considerable capital locked up he is reduced to the necessity of a poor and passionate collector. His circumstances supply an intelligible motive, with which one may almost sympathize. At all events, Mr. Westall has made his story a very readable affair without resorting to any particular mystification. He has laid the scene principally in Dresden, and while wisely eschewing description he brightened his pages with bits of German life and character.

It stands on the authority of the author of 'Molly Bawn' that a certain George Desmond made a tour in Ireland, in the company of his wife and three chance fellow travellers, and that he subsequently wrote down his experiences for the benefit of the circulating libraries. If that be the case, it must be admitted that Mr. Desmond does not display the same literary style or grasp

as the author of 'Molly Bawn,' though he goes over much the same ground as the latter has been wont to do. And it is certain that 'The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton' have been duly read and digested by Mr. Desmond, whose manner smacks of Mr. William Black throughout. If Scottish character and scenery were substituted for Irish, the resemblance would be somewhat more than striking. Messrs. Brooke and Jones, the dupes of the sentimental young lady referred to in the title-page, are smartly drawn, and their troubles cause more diversion than pity. Otherwise 'Her Week's Amusement' is thin, and almost wearisome.

Miss Richter has seen something of Constantinople, and she describes what she has seen very prettily. Her story is interesting on its own account; but its background of Turkish life and character gives it an additional charm of freshness. It draws a sorry picture of the life led by modest and intelligent Turkish ladies, and the tragic element which the author has introduced in her book is probably no exaggeration of the truth. Most readers will be attracted by Miss Richter's artless tale, which, however, is almost too slight for criticism.

Beyond its one-volume form it is hard to point to a single positive merit in 'The Otways' Child.' Nothing short of genius is needed to render attractive the lives of such absolutely commonplace persons as the *dramatis personæ* of this very tedious story. Reticence, selfish or incomprehensibly stupid, is the root of all the troubles which fall on the irresolute heroine. There is one character who promises well, an old doctor; but he, alas! is speedily disposed of by the aid of paralysis, and the story soon relapses into, and remains constant to, the dreary monotony which marked its outset.

The Azores; or, Western Islands. By W. F. Walker, F.R.G.S. (Tribner & Co.)

It is somewhat remarkable that the interesting group of the Azores has hitherto been so little visited by English tourists and so seldom noticed by English authors, although fairly accessible by several lines of steamers. With its healthy, mild, and equable climate and romantic scenery, this mid-Atlantic archipelago offers a tempting retreat, advantage of which is taken by invalids from Lisbon, the Brazils, and the United States, but not often by our countrymen. The chief reason for this neglect is the want of information regarding the accommodation, inhabitants, and mode of life in the Western Islands; for, curiously enough, whilst Madeira is so popular and well known to English valetudinarians, and full descriptions are given in many a handbook, no full account of the Azores has been written in our language since the publication, in 1841, of the Messrs. Bullar's book on the Baths of the Furnas. For earlier information recourse must be had to the old-fashioned volumes of Purchas, Astley, Hakluyt, Pinkerton, and Kerr.

The zoology and botany, however, of these islands have been well and thoroughly handled by Mr. Du Cane Godman and one of our first botanists, Mr. H. C. Watson, in the valuable work 'Natural History of the Azores,' published in 1870; whilst their physical features have been discussed by

Dr. Webster of Boston, Poulett Scrope, Darwin, and Wallace, nautical descriptions have been furnished by Capt. de Kerhallet, Tillard, and Vidal, and the depths of the neighbouring ocean have been treated of by Sir C. Wyville Thomson. Nevertheless the English bibliography on subjects connected with the Azores is strictly limited, and Mr. Walker has contributed a real addition to our knowledge of these ancient Portuguese possessions.

The Azores are widely scattered, stretching as the nine islands do over a distance of nearly four hundred miles. The largest, St. Michael, about forty miles long, and Sta. Maria, about seven miles in length, are rather under nine hundred miles from the coast of Portugal, whilst Flores, the most western, is nearly seventeen hundred miles from the shores of Newfoundland. Of these nine islands seven are dismissed by Mr. Walker in a paragraph or two, Sta. Maria is described in some three or four pages, and the bulk of the volume is in reality devoted to St. Michael. The mountainous scenery of St. Michael is rendered easy of access by roads safer and less precipitous than those of Madeira, and the mode of travelling is generally on donkeys. The valleys, ravines, and gullies are filled with evergreen shrubs and extensive woods of pines, acacias, cedars, cryptomerias, and chestnuts, whilst an undergrowth of arborescent ferns is everywhere abundant. From Ponta Delgada an interesting excursion of some twelve miles westward brings the traveller to a vast crater, nearly five miles in circumference at its summit, within which is enclosed the wide valley, 1,500 ft. in depth, the most conspicuous feature in which are two large lakes, whose waters are full of char and trout.

In the eastern ranges, within another wide, but more remote valley, lies the Furnas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras, or *respiradores*. The latest born of these *caldeiras* is that known as d'Asmodée, whose bed is in the bottom of a circular pit some 12 ft. deep, whence the water is shot up, at rapid and regular intervals, to a height of 3 ft., falling back again into its basin. Another deep and yawning pit is named Boca do Inferno, which shoots out recurrent spurts of water, and emits large quantities of gas at each pulsation, accompanied by measured sounds as of blows from a heavy sledge-hammer.

The costumes of the peasantry are characteristic and the headdresses quite peculiar, the ample cloak or *capote* of the women being surmounted by an exceedingly ponderous hood, the *capello*, kept expanded by means of whalebone, in which the head is completely lost; whilst the men wear an equally singular *carapuça*, with an immense brim in front and a cape-like cloth shade behind, covering the neck and shoulders.

Gervase Markham's concise account of the magnificent fight off "Flores in the Azores," when Sir Richard Grenville was slain and the *Revenge* taken by the Spaniards, is, of course, quoted; and the story of the cyclone which subsequently destroyed the armada, taken from Linschoten's 'Voyages,' is also given at length, together with notices of other naval operations in the neighbouring seas.

The amusing incident which occasioned

the repulse of the first attack made by the Spaniards upon Terceira, during the operations which marked the conquest of Portugal by Philip II., may be quoted with advantage:—

"Early in the morning of the 25th July, 1581, the inhabitants of the village of S. Sebastião were alarmed at the sight of a squadron, consisting of seven large Spanish war galleons, anchored off the little bay of Salga, the operations for landing a hostile force being actually in progress. Hastily summoning some companies of militia, and collecting behind a neighbouring knoll a large herd of the semi-wild cattle from the neighbouring pastures, the islanders quietly awaited the massing of the Spaniards on the beach. When this had been accomplished the Terceirenses advanced close up to the foe, as if to the attack, when suddenly opening out into two long columns, and leaving a wide open space between, the herd of cattle were sent thundering down the centre, goaded on by picadores on horseback. So unusual and unexpected a charge threw the Spaniards into the most complete disorder, and being at once set upon by the islanders scarcely a man escaped to the ships, several guns, which had been landed, falling as spoil to the conquerors."

Mr. Walker, as before mentioned, tells next to nothing about Terceira, and only makes a passing allusion to the now half-deserted and grass-grown city of Angra, the best built city in the islands, and formerly the seat of the Captain-General of the Azores; nor do we read anything in his pages of the precipitous cliffs of Graciosa, so difficult of access, or of its traditional subterranean waters. Still more regrettable is it to find no information given regarding the interesting island of St. George, with its singular heights, which stretch for thirty miles like a wall upreared from the Atlantic, and the unsophisticated inhabitants of Villa das Vellas. There yet remains ample scope for an English author to give good descriptions of Fayal and the charming bay of Horta, and of Pico, with its magnificent volcanic cone, rivaling Etna and Teneriffe in magnificence of contour, on which snow sometimes rests in mid-winter, notwithstanding the close vicinity of the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream.

Mr. Walker's volume is illustrated by a map reduced from Capt. Vidal's chart, some lithographic drawings by the Baron Das Laranjeiras, and several woodcuts after photographs, which have previously appeared in the *Graphic*. It may confidently be predicted that the perusal of this book will induce not a few of its readers to explore for themselves the volcanoes, caverns, lakes, and hot springs of the Azorean archipelago.

The Resultant Greek Testament, exhibiting the Text in which the Majority of Modern Editors are Agreed. By R. F. Weymouth, D.Lit. (Stock.)

THE plan of the Greek Testament edited by Dr. Weymouth is extensive and curious. It professes to give all the readings of no fewer than eleven editors, beginning with Stephens's edition of 1550, and ending with that of the Revision Committee. Among his authorities are Bishop Lightfoot and Bishop Ellicott on some of St. Paul's epistles, Alford, Weiss for St. Matthew, and the Bâle edition of 1880. Most if not all of these should have been ignored, as their authority in these matters is small. If commentators are to

be treated as textual critics why omit Meyer, De Wette, and Fritzsche? And why is Griesbach left out? The list should be cut down, because students of Scripture rightly care for none of the readings that inferior scholars adopt.

The plan is carefully carried out, and the whole work is printed correctly. We have observed very few mistakes, though a book of the sort can hardly be free from error. In Acts v. 14 *προσέτιθεντο* is given as a variation of *προσέτιθεντο*, evidently copied from Scrivener, who makes the same mistake.

The edition cannot be intended for scholars, but for students and the multitude of preachers who are precluded from devoting much time to the study even of sacred literature. To this class the work may be useful, though the many trifling readings which are noted will be probably neglected. A selection of the most important would have been sufficient. What advantage is it to a reader of the Greek Testament to know that in Acts xvi. 11 Stephens has *τῆς* before *Τρωάδος*, or that he has *τε* instead of *δε* in the same verse? What matters it whether *Παυλος* has *ὁ* before it, or *ὄνοματι* is preceded by *τῆς*, in the eighteenth verse? Is it of the smallest consequence whether the word be *συμπατριούσης* or *συμπατρ.* in Romans ii. 15? If the plan necessitated the marking of such trifling things, its range is too wide.

The "resultant" text is good, mostly following Tischendorf and Westcott and Hort, so that the oldest MSS. are its main source. The editor, who is not a collator of MSS., has gathered his text from others. As majorities are not exempt from error, he does not always give the best reading. Thus in Mark i. 1 he has *νῆος θεοῦ*; in Luke xxiv. 51, *καὶ ἀνεφέρετο εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν*; in the next verse *προσκυνήσαντες αὐτὸν*; in Acts iii. 25, *ἡμῶν* for *ἡμῶν*; in Revelation xii. 18, *ἐστάθη* for *ἐστάθην*, with a wrong punctuation of the verse. On the other hand, in John i. 18 he has rightly *νῆος*, not *θεός*; he retains Luke xxii. 43, 44, with the usual reading in verses 17-20, and *τὸ ἐπὶ ἡμῶν ἐκχυνόμενον*; and rejects *Χριστοῦ* after *θεοῦ* in Galat. ii. 20. As to punctuation, the edition is capable of amendment in Romans ix. 5, Jude 12, Ephes. i. 4, and elsewhere. In putting parentheses he has judiciously avoided their multiplication, escaping the common error of Dr. Tregelles, by which a wrong sense may be given, as in Romans ix. 3. He has followed without just cause the Received Version at 2 Peter ii. 8, Ephes. vi. 2, and Romans i. 13, x. 6, 7. A parenthesis in Acts v. 38, 39 should not appear, though sanctioned by Lachmann.

As far as the textual criticism of the Greek Testament has proceeded scholars probably find that two editions are sufficient for daily use: Tischendorf's large one, containing a fuller and better collection of various readings than any other, and the edition elaborated by Prof. Westcott and Dr. Hort. These supersede all their predecessors in the same field. Ordinary readers will prefer one edition, viz., the text of Tischendorf's last recension, edited by De Gebhardt, presenting at the foot of the page the variations of Tregelles and Westcott and Hort, a list of parallel passages, and critical annotations being appended. This is a beautifully

printed volume, with larger type than Dr. Weymouth's, which is much too small. It is also cheaper.

The preface gives various indications of defective critical judgment, and they are not confined to that part of the work. Thus the editor explains his departure from most others in 1 Peter ii. 17 in punctuating a little differently at *τιμωρε*, "esteem," and explaining "do it once for all," the result or habit lying in the present tenses *ἀναρε*, κ.τ.λ. This is trifling. He also notes the places in which he supposes that Lachmann and Tregelles would have preferred the reading in his text had they possessed the later evidence at the disposal of other critics, which is a curious projection of self into other minds. Nor can implicit reliance be placed on the judgment of any one who edits "feed the church of God which He purchased with His own blood." Dr. Weymouth has also a strange idea of margin-marking by putting a small *m* after the authority, indicating "that while his text agrees with that of other editors, he has placed in his margin the word or words just quoted." Accordingly Dr. Weymouth has given "Lm" in John i. 18 after *ὁ μονος θεος*. But the reading in question is simply one of the variations which Buttmann in Lachmann's edition has placed under the text.

The edition will scarcely satisfy either scholars or learners. Though it has cost the author much toil and time, its plan is cumbersome. The "Resultant" Greek Testament is inferior in all respects to the beautifully printed text constructed by Tischendorf and published by Tauchnitz. Its apparatus is a little antiquated; and the text, though generally good, occasionally betrays a want of critical sagacity.

Hasted's History of Kent. Corrected, enlarged, and continued to the Present Time from the MS. Collections of the late Rev. T. Streatfeild and the late Rev. Lambert Blackwell Larking, the Public Records, and other Sources. Edited by Henry H. Drake.—Part I. *The Hundred of Blackheath.* (Mitchell & Hughes.)

FOR half a century before his death the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild had been collecting material for a history of Kent. During the last twenty years of his toil he had been assiduously helped by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, whose name is even better known than his to antiquaries. They contemplated a joint history of Kent on an unprecedented scale, and went so far as to issue a prospectus; and as each was known as a man of great industry, considerable ability, and ample means, the topographical world waited wistfully for the appearance of the work. The very magnitude of their collections, however, and their great knowledge of the sources whence material could be obtained were the rocks on which they split. Streatfeild was thoroughly *au fait* with the old mines of information, while Larking was an assiduous searcher at the Record Office. Their MSS. grew and grew, and yet they could never pluck up heart to think they had enough—to close accounts, in fact, and begin to classify and write.

Consequently on their deaths their MSS. fell into the hands of Mr. Streatfeild's brother, who, having secured a most able

editor in Dr. Drake, now puts forward a county history over which men of Kent and Kentish men may sink their mythical distinctions and alike be proud of having a record compiled on a scale never yet attempted—a work superbly illustrated, admirably printed, and perfectly indexed. As to the indexes, indeed, we should think they do not contain fewer than 30,000 references, and we venture to say that there is no collector for other counties who will not receive information and help from so magnificent a work.

As may be expected, Hasted's text forms a very small part of the 331 folio pages which comprise the hundred of Blackheath, a hundred which includes such historically interesting parishes as Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eltham, &c. The charm which hangs about such places as these has, perhaps, caused the editor to shoot a little over the heads of the ordinary readers of topographical books. The histories of the Drakes, the Hawkings, the Carews, and others are most admirably done, and the sheet pedigrees showing the connexion of the Carews with the county of Devon and with Lady Jane Grey are most valuable to the students of English history; but we venture to think (though it is like looking a gift horse in the mouth) that they are out of place in a history of Kent, whatever they might have been in one of Devon. Again, the vast wealth of notes seems rather overdone. There is really no reason why, because Chaucer witnessed a grant of property in this hundred, that his pedigree, however accurate, should appear in this volume. The pedigrees strictly appertaining to the hundred are admirably done, that of Evelyn being a marvellously good piece of work, well illustrated by portraits; and the tabular statement showing the connexions between various Norman families holding land in the hundred, though a new departure in topography, is most excellent.

It would be difficult to improve on the account of Greenwich and its hospital, so ample and accurate is it. As to Blackheath, our editor simply brims over with information, even reprinting the newspaper reports of the highway robberies which have taken place on its barren waste.

The idea of showing the alteration in the district by giving two maps, one of 1778 and the other of the present time, is an admirable one; but as expense is obviously no object, it seems a pity that Roque's earlier map was not also brought into comparison, and a photo-lithograph of the tithe commutation map of each parish given with its field-names.

Two new features appear in this edition. The heralds' visitations are printed *in extenso* under the parishes in which the armigerous families resided, and notes of all the feet of fines given to the end of Henry VII.; but the editor, unluckily for all topographers, makes a mistake when he says that the later fines are "regularly indexed" at the Record Office—would that they were! In some parishes, *e.g.*, Greenwich, the fines extracts are continued to the 15th Elizabeth. To the parish registers there are good and ample references, and many extracts from wills and lists of some of the testators are given; and though some of the later subsidies might have been substituted for some

less relevant matter which has crept in, it is hardly fair to grumble because an editor who has given so much has not given more.

There is unluckily one very serious blot in the work. The inscriptions are given in *précis* only, and, as far as we can make out, the churchyard inscriptions are either ignored altogether or sparsely noticed. Again, at p. 32 certain inscriptions are said to be "selected" from Thorpe's 'Registrum Roffense.' This is not as it should have been.

CURRENT ETHICS.

Constructive Ethics. By W. L. Courtney. (Chapman & Hall.)

Ethics of Naturalism. By W. R. Sorley. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Scientific Meliorism. By J. H. Clapperton. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

Allgemeine Ethik. Von H. Steinthal. (Berlin, Reimer.)

NOTHING is more characteristic of contemporary English speculation than its marked tendency towards ethical inquiry. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that three such substantive works as those of Prof. Sidgwick, the late Prof. Green, and Dr. Martineau should have appeared in the last ten years. Each of these was a work sufficient to secure for its author a reputation of no ephemeral kind, and this could not have happened without a widespread interest in the subject. The cause for this is obvious; the weakening of the theological sanctions for morality has set men thinking about an independent basis for ethics. Curiously enough, the three works above referred to, though differing from one another in all other respects, agree in contending for a theological basis for morality. It is only in a fourth important work, Mr. Spencer's 'Data of Ethics,' that an attempt to construct an ethic apart from theology is regarded as practicable. Where the chief thinkers of a generation devote so much attention to a particular branch of inquiry it is only natural that the smaller fry should deal with the same, and the first three books on our list illustrate this general tendency.

Mr. Courtney's book is misnamed, as he himself confesses. It is just the opposite of constructive, being entirely devoted to history and criticism. It is to be followed by the more ambitious topic to which it supplies prolegomena. It would, perhaps, have been better to call it a first volume, or, if not, to give it another title. Apart from the title there is little to object to. Mr. Courtney has written a short history of modern ethics in clear style, and accompanied it by intelligent criticism which, if not new, has mostly the merit of being true. This criticism is carried on from the standpoint of a follower of Prof. Green, if Mr. Courtney will allow us to call him so. He sees clearly enough that ethics must be ideal, and that this ideal cannot be subjective or relative. It thus postulates an absolute ideal which is to give consistency to morality. Thus morality makes a theology necessary, and herein Mr. Courtney is at one with the three thinkers above mentioned. He naturally quotes in this connexion the famous passage at the end of the first edition of the 'Methods of Ethics,' in which the moral world is declared a chaos without

an assumption of the final reconciliation of egoism and utilitarianism. It would seem that, unlike astronomy, ethic has need of the hypothesis of a deity. Mr. Courtney's history of ethics runs over the chief names of modern ethical thinkers from Hobbes downwards. His exposition lays no claim to completeness, yet he has picked out with considerable skill the chief elements of each system. The most important omission that we have noticed is as regards Spinoza, whose ethical thought is of especial interest nowadays, owing to its affinities to evolutionary morality. Egoism, intuitionism, utilitarianism, rationalism, naturalism, and pessimism are the sections into which his sketch is divided, and each system has its main exponents enumerated, and its chief doctrines criticized. If there is little that is new or particularly subtle in Mr. Courtney's criticisms, they have the merit of being clearly presented, and this merit is rare enough in philosophic books to call for recognition and praise. Of his more ambitious projects it will be time enough to speak when they come before us.

Mr. Sorley's book on naturalistic theories of morality—utilitarianism and evolution—is again a combination of history and criticism, the latter predominating. He speaks from a standpoint not very far removed from that of Mr. Courtney. And his criticisms, though quite independent of that gentleman, run on the same general lines. Indeed, it would be difficult nowadays to say anything fresh about utilitarianism after the searching criticisms of the late Prof. Grote and the late Prof. Green. Grote's book on utilitarianism, though now little known, was one of the most successful pieces of ethical criticism that have appeared in English, and all that has been written against utilitarianism since its appearance has practically been based on it. From one point of view this unanimity of criticism is unsatisfactory; there seems little occasion for this continual repetition, and our younger thinkers would do well to remember that one ounce of construction is better than a ton of criticism. But on the other side it must be remembered that this unanimity is pleasing evidence of progress in philosophical inquiry. The mills of metaphysic grind surely if they grind exceeding small. Mr. Sorley's book, it should be added, is clearly written and admirably arranged.

Miss Clapperton's title includes a coinage of George Eliot's, her pages are studded with quotations from George Eliot, she comes from the country of George Eliot, and altogether she gives us George Eliot's social views without her style and without her passion. Her book consists of a series of essays on the failings of the present social system, and at every convenient opportunity the social position of woman is dealt with from different points of view. Like most social critics, Miss Clapperton is more successful in pointing out faults than in suggesting remedies, and she deals with some of the most difficult and delicate social problems without advancing their solution in any perceptible degree. Her chief practical suggestion is that of the unitary home, a combination of an industrial dwelling with the principle of lady helps. Like all reformers, she does not give sufficient weight to the inertia of social and national habits.

Prof. Steinthal's system of ethics is a work of greater value than the rest of the books here mentioned. Indeed, it is the only German utterance on ethics during the past ten years which deserves to rank with the great English works mentioned in our opening paragraph. It is impossible here to do justice to its merits, since it takes a line which is out of the groove of English speculation and would require too long an exposition here. But for that very reason it deserves the attention of English students of ethics, and, as there is now a marked movement of translation among us, no book of recent German speculation deserves the honour more. It deals in four parts with the ethical ideas, the social forms in which those ideas express themselves, the psychological processes by which the ideas work, and the standpoint of ethics, if so we may translate "ethische Weltanschauung." All these are treated in a most interesting way, and in many respects in a novel form, the second book especially giving substantiality to the whole treatment by dealing with the actual forms in which ethical ideas are embodied in society. If we could put Prof. Steinthal's aim in a few words, it might be said to be the same as Lotze's—to press the claims of the ideal to exist amidst the conditions imposed by reality. Even in so short an account as this it is impossible to leave out some reference to the style of the book, which is in every way superior to that of German philosophic books. There is a true ethical flavour in Prof. Steinthal's words, and these are clothed in a style which in terseness and vigour has a most exhilarating effect. Prof. Steinthal's book may be recommended on every ground to the many students of German thought in our midst.

Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia. By W. Robertson Smith. (Cambridge, University Press.)

GREAT activity has lately been displayed both by English and continental scholars in the investigation of the laws of kinship, marriage, and tribal organization of primitive races. The general theory of female kinship as forerunner of the male kinship of later times, on the basis of modern rude societies, was laid down for the first time on clear and unmistakable lines by the late J. F. MacLennan in his book on 'Primitive Marriage'; Friedrich Engels's German work, 'Der Ursprung der Familie,' expounds similar ideas on the development of the relation of the sexes in prehistoric times; and in an excellent introduction to the second edition of his translation of John Stuart Mill's essay on the 'Subjection of Women' the famous Danish scholar Dr. George Brandes has summed up the results of all the previous researches in this department, and conclusively shown that the inferior social position of women is of a comparatively recent date, and that in the primitive ages of mankind the two sexes must have enjoyed an almost complete equality. The first successful attempt to bring the full power of Semitic philology to bear upon this highly interesting, but difficult question was made by Prof. Robertson Smith in a collection of facts about female kinship and totemism which appeared, under the title of 'Animal Worship and

Animal Tribes among the Arabs and in the Old Testament,' in the ninth volume of the *Journal of Philology*, and elicited both from Prof. Nöldeke and from Prof. Goldziher at Buda-Pesth new and valuable evidence. Prof. G. A. Wilken's Dutch work, 'Het Matriarchaat bij de oude Arabieren' (Amsterdam, 1884), and the controversy it raised between himself and Dr. Redhouse (1885), carried again the investigation a good step further; but the honour of finally solving the problem was reserved to the same scholar who had given the first impulse to the study of old Semitic society, and this solution—which future research may modify in secondary points, but will scarcely alter in its chief heads—is contained in the present book, and is partly based on a course of lectures delivered by the professor before the University of Cambridge in the Easter term of last year. It is a masterpiece of sound reasoning, and no link in the chain of argument betrays the slightest sign of weakness. Proceeding in a retrogressive order from the known facts of historical times to the unknown conditions of prehistoric ages, and justifying every step by full and well-sifted evidence, or—where such direct testimony was not available—by striking analogies from other rude societies, and the powerful aid of comparative Semitic philology, the learned author has succeeded in giving a clear exposition of the successive stages through which the tribal organization and the social system of the Arabs and their cognate races have passed from the remotest antiquity to the time of Mohammed and the rise of Islām. These stages are as follows.

The earliest and universal blood relation was in Arabia, as, indeed, in all primitive societies, kinship through the mother, the latter being considered the most sacred trust of every stock-group; and the grammatical rule that names of tribes, and consequently all collective nouns, are of feminine gender in Semitic languages, is the direct outcome of mother kinship. These old stock-groups of female kinship were totem tribes, distinguished from each other by a tribal or totem mark, an allusion to which is found in the mark God set on Cain in order that no one of the same blood tie might kill him. The close etymological relationship between the words for "name" (Hebrew *shēm*, Arabic *ism*) and "mark" (Arabic *wasm*) also corroborates this theory. The totem itself became, as many of the Arab stock-names derived from animals (a full list of which is given on p. 191 *sq.*) and a number of animal names in the genealogical lists of the Hebrews (especially in Genesis, chap. xxxvi.) show, first an animal god, then a divine ancestor, and both were, as long as female kinship ruled supreme, necessarily of female gender.

The oldest marriage system in Arabia, as elsewhere, was polyandry of the so-called *nair* (or as the author aptly terms it *sadico*) type, in which the woman remained among her own people and received suitors from other tribes, whom she could choose and dismiss at will, being on an entirely equal footing with her partners, and in which all the issue of such loose marriages belonged exclusively to the mother's stock. Exactly the same law prevailed in cases of individual marriage of the *beena* type in Ceylon, that is to say, when a woman restricted herself to one man. The husband either remained

Arabs and in
ninth volume
and elicited
from Prof.
and valuable
Dutch work,
the Arabieren
controversy
and Dr. Red-
investigation
mour of finally
served to the
first impulse
ety, and this
may modify
scarcely alter
in the present
a course of
essor before
in the Easter
asterpiece of
the chain of
ign of weak-
ressive order
ical times to
istoric ages,
all and well-
direct testi-
striking ana-
es, and the
mitic philo-
succeeded in
e successive
organization
bs and their
the remotest
ned and the
as follows.
ood relation
all primitive
mother, the
ered trust of
nally rule
tly all col-
in Semitic
of mother
of female
tinguished
tem mark,
the mark
one of the
The close
the words
ic ism) and
roborates
became, as
rived from
given on
al names
Hebrews
vi.) show,
ancestor,
e kinship
le gender.
Arabia, as
so-called
it *ṣadica*)
d among
ors from
oose and
ly equal
which all
belonged
Exactly
individual
lon, that
d herself
remained

with his own kin and visited his wife at intervals only or he joined his wife's stock altogether, being liable, however, to dismissal by her at any time. A remnant of that custom still existed in the beginning of Islām in the *mot'a* or temporary alliances. That there was originally an absolute prohibition of marriage within the same stock or totem group is evident from the later law of forbidden degrees, which are all without exception in the female line. The existence of such *beena* marriages among the old Semitic races is corroborated by Genesis ii. 24, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife"; by the stories of Jacob and Samson; and philologically both by the use of the Hebrew verb *bā* (literally "to go in," i.e., into the bride's tent) in the sense of "cohabit" (just as in the corresponding Arabic verb *dakhala*), and by the correlation of ideas in the Hebrew word *shel*, "tent," which in its Arabic form *ahl* combines the meaning of "people, nation," with that of "wife."

The transition from female kinship to that system of male kinship which is the only legitimate one in the time of Islām began when *nair* polyandry was gradually superseded by that of the Tibetan or *ba'l* type, in which a group of kinsmen brought a woman from another clan into their own as their common wife, and naturally reduced her from the position of a *ṣadica*, with the free disposition of her favours, to that of a *ba'ulah*, a possessed or captive woman. It is obvious that this custom must originally have been established by capture in war, and that *ba'l* marriage by covenant developed at a much later period. Here again monandry took by degrees the place of polyandry, the more powerful or wealthy member of a clanship being naturally desirous to have a wife to himself instead of sharing her with all his brethren; and therefore the author is fully justified in saying that individual marriage was not the result of refined feeling, but of a gross state of society, and that the more civilized ideas of conjugal fidelity followed, and did not precede, the new state of things. Out of individual *ba'l* marriage, in which the husband alone had the right of divorce, sprang on the one hand the idea of individual fatherhood together with that of blood kinship in the male line, and on the other hand the idea of a real family, by which the old tribal system was in course of time entirely abolished.

That such a vital change in the relation of the sexes cannot have been accomplished without a severe and prolonged conflict is evident, and philology in particular furnishes us with many valuable proofs. There was undoubtedly a period of considerable length during which the two rival systems of female and male kinship were coexisting and struggling with one another for mastery, until the latter triumphed over the former. The *ṣadica*, that is, "severance from mother's kinship," or consecration of a male child to the stock god—a rite continued, although in a greatly modified form, even in Mohammed's time, and, as it appears, by his own sanction—is such a point in question; another is the wide spread of the mother and son worship, which means that the way for the transformation of the female stock god into a male one was paved by the addi-

tion of a son to the former. Examples of a double eponym for the same stock-group, a female as the older and a male as the more recent one, are the Biblical names of Leah and Levi, of Sarah and Israel. Very significant in this respect is also the name of Ahab, literally brother, i.e., kinsman of the father, to which we might add another, not mentioned by the author, viz., Moab, i.e., father's seed.

We have tried in the foregoing lines to sum up the main points discussed in this work. To give an idea of the rich detail with which every chapter abounds, and of the importance of the extensive notes and illustrations, which fill more than seventy pages, would be quite an impossible task in a short review like this. We therefore restrict ourselves to calling the attention of Biblical scholars to the new and startling light that has been thrown by the learned author upon many passages of the Old Testament; and even those who are not prepared to work their way conscientiously through the whole book may easily acquaint themselves with these exegetical hints by means of the excellent index.

The Heather on Fire: a Tale of the Highland Clearances. By Mathilde Blind. (Scott.)

THERE is a too-hackneyed quotation which speaks of indignation as an inspirer of verse; it would be appropriate to the present instance. Miss Blind is exceedingly—we see no reason for saying excessively—indignant at one of the scandals of our civilization—the forcible extrusion of a fine and patriotic population from their native soil and long-accustomed homes in the interest of sheep-farming and deer-stalking; and she has produced one of the most noticeable and moving poems which recent years have added to our shelves. We say this advisedly. As an executant Miss Blind does not reach that high standard which some of her contemporaries have established, and which a writer cannot now fall below without missing some part of the praise which belongs to work thoroughly and excellently achieved; but as a singer with a message her attempt is praiseworthy, and her performance is genuinely fine and fairly self-consistent. It is eminently homogeneous; the passion once felt, the inspiration once obeyed, the well-head pours forth its stream in a strong and uniform current, which knows no pause until its impulse ceases.

The story is poetic at once in its simplicity and in its terror. There is an old Highland couple, Rory Mackinnon and his wife. He has been a soldier in the Peninsular War, losing there one arm and being crippled in the legs. His wife, therefore, has had to do all the field and household labour; and, as she has grown incapacitated, their son Michael, a crofter and fisherman, has taken up the task. For nine years he has been betrothed to a beautiful country girl Mary, who rises to be a dairy manager of the local magnate. At the end of the nine years Michael returns from one of his annual migrations to the herring fishings, and the wedding shortly ensues. Nine more years pass, and the spouses are living in humble, toilsome comfort, with a family of four children, Mary being about to give birth to a fifth. One of the younger children, a twin-boy,

Michael, is dangerously ill. Michael the father is again away at the fishery. Such is the state of things when one morning all the inhabitants of the Highland glen are in commotion and consternation, for a long-threatened eviction is to be delayed no longer. The landlord's men appear, led by the factor, who had been of old a rejected suitor to Mary—an idea that shows an ignorance on Miss Blind's part of the social position of the factors of Highland lairds. They set the heather on fire, wreck the cottages, scatter the furniture, ruin the crops, and smoke the villagers out of their hovels like foxes out of their holes. Rory's bedridden wife is scorched out of her dim remains of life. Mary is turned out with her sick child, who dies from the exposure. Just as he is dead the elder Michael returns. He huddles his family into some kind of improvised shelter in a neighbouring stronghold in ruins. Here Mary gives birth to another baby; the baby dies at once, and the mother also succumbs to the sudden hardship and misery. Old Rory flits in and out, his mind at first clean gone. The laird's men pounce once again upon the miserable survivors, bundle them out of their refuge, and collect together all the villagers, to be shipped off to some distant colony—one may surmise Canada, but this is not distinctly stated. They gather in the churchyard to consign to the earth the dead members of Michael's family. Here on a grave his eldest daughter Ranza dies also of heartbreak and exhaustion. Thus in one cold and stormy winter's day Michael loses five members of his family—mother, son, wife, new-born baby, and daughter. With his remaining boy and twin-girl he is hurried into the ship. Old Rory at the final moment manages to evade the captors, and witnesses the sequel, himself the last to perish. The vessel starts in a howling storm, is soon driven back upon the rocky coast, and every soul (both the enforced passengers and the crew, as we understand the narrative) perishes in the waves. This wholesale destruction is obviously a blemish in the invention. The captain would not have been likely to put to sea in the very height of a fierce storm which had already lasted the better part of two days. Besides, a shipwreck is, after all, only a casualty, while the true essence of the outrage on humanity which our author desires to hold up to execration is the forcible banishment and eventual dispersion of the once united and home-loving Highlanders. No doubt it was tempting to finish the whole harrowing story with one final catastrophe, rather than indicate, however briefly and remotely, the long-lingering distresses of mind and body which would have been the natural outcome of such a series of events; but it is impossible to regard it as consistent with either verisimilitude or artistic propriety.

It may be asked, Are such horrors true at all? Is not the whole thing a monstrous exaggeration? Miss Blind asserts in her preface that she has softened rather than aggravated recorded and indisputable facts; and she appends to her small volume a set of notes to confirm her general view of the case and several of the express incidents which she weaves into her narrative. We congratulate the author upon her bold-

ness in choosing a subject of our own time fertile in what is pathetic and awe-inspiring, and free from any taint of the vulgar or conventional. Poetry of late years has tended too much towards motives of a merely abstruse and fanciful, sometimes a plainly artificial, character; and we have had much of lyrical energy or attraction with little of the real marrow of human life, the flesh and blood of man and woman. Positive subject-matter, the emotion which inheres in actual life, the very smile and the very tear and heart-pang, are, after all, precious to poetry; and we have them here. 'The Heather on Fire' may possibly prove to be something of a new departure, and one that was certainly not superfluous.

The poem is divided into four "duans" or cantos, and is written in a metre of Miss Blind's own invention. It consists (as the reader will see from our extracts) of octave stanzas in couplets, each stanza ending with an alexandrine or Spenserian line. It is moderately successful, but decidedly not more than that; the stanzas are wanting in flexibility; and to bring in the Spenserian line oftener than Spenser gave it (*i.e.*, once in eight lines, instead of once in nine) seems the reverse of an advantage, for even in the true Spenserian stanza the long line recurs fully as often as is relevant to the stress and sweep of meaning in the narration. As a metrist Miss Blind produces verse more forcible than finished or clean-cut. We cannot praise such lines as these:—

For though the heart is willing even unto death;
By Highland air and hunger seasoned ambrosially;
In Highland or in Island sent not its bonny men.

Stanza 13 of duan ii. has an extra line in it; and in two instances the Spenserian closing line is faulty, one example (p. 64) having seven feet and the other (p. 66) only five. We need scarcely say that to write such a cacophony of consonants as "silly hens that'd hatch," or "Michael'll be back," treating these combinations as monosyllables, is an intolerable liberty not only with the laws of prosody, but with the English language. Neither is "Thule" a monosyllable, though it may, in that supposed character, be a very convenient rhyme to "rule." In the notes the first extract is in French, cited from the Comte Louis Lafond, and is an unlucky specimen of misprinting; but this is a minor matter.

We should not omit to add that, even apart from the fascination of its subject-matter, the poem is developed with spirit and energy, with a feeling for homely truth of character and treatment, and with a generally pervasive sense of beauty. The Scottish atmosphere of the story and its personages is well felt, and is preserved with reasonable, though not flawless consistency of diction and touch. Miss Blind has something still to attain in point of literary uniformity and gifts of grace; none the less her poem is a good thing well done.

The following extract relating to the meeting of the lovers at the opening of the narrative is a fair specimen of her descriptive powers:—

And so the twain cross to the fields of corn
With half their yellow barley yet unshorn,
Where still with rhythmic stroke the reaper walks,
His sickle crackling through the bearded stalks,

While the grain falls in heavy swathes, and then
Bound by brown maids is flung unto the men,
Who shouldering sheaf on sheaf all neatly bound
Stook them in even shocks along the bristling
ground.

And then they pass through meadows soft as sleep
And white with sprinklings of the black-nosed
sheep,
Where the tall stacks their lengthening shadows
fling.

Along the golden green of sun-setting;
While through the air, in pendulous ebb and rise,
A smoke-like pillar moves athrob with flies,
Myriads of murmuring specks that pulse and quiver
Athwart the moted beam that spans the rushing
river.

There, clustering near the stream in crooked line,
The crofters' steadings, warmly thatched, incline
Brown sloping roofs o'er which rope nets are
thrown,

And kept in place by many a ponderous stone
Against the winter winds; and all around
With kale, potatoes, garden-stuff, the ground
Looked like a patch-work counterpane with edges
Of currant bushes and frayed blackberry hedges.

And other farms appeared of their own will
To have got rooted half-way up the hill,
Where mid the wine-red ling they seemed to be
Green islands ringed round by a purple sea;
And far and wide along the pleasant strath
The air smelt fragrant of the aftermath,
While nimbly darting o'er the new-mown meadows,
Shrill twittering swallows flashed above their
flashing shadows.

The following stanzas relate the attempt
of Michael to construct a temporary shelter
for his family:—

High among sea-bleached rocks, and bleached as
they,

Naked to summer storm, to wintry day,
Unroofed and windowless, a ruined keep
Tottered, suspended o'er the turbulent deep,
That evermore with hungry lap and moan
Gnawed worrying at the bald precipitous stone,
Whose shrubless gaunt anatomy defied
The siege and ruthless onset of the battering tide.

And to the barren moorland waste forlorn,
Treeless—but for a solitary thorn
That, lightning-stricken and bereft of leaf,
Stood like a gallows waiting for its thief—
The little children went, and blue with cold
And hunger, searched upon the gusty wold
For the spare rust-brown ferns and shrivelled
heather

To ease their mother's bones in place of flock and
feather.

Their father meanwhile knocked a stancheon
Into some rotten chinks, and thereupon
Stretched a tarred sail across the corner where
His wife lay shivering in the inclement air
Whistling through hole and cranny; from the
ground

Sought waifs and strays, and by a godsend found
A piece of solid drift-wood, unawares,
Mayhap, of smugglers left, there hiding perilous
wares.

And with much coaxing of the spitting fuel,
That seemed to wage a sort of spiteful duel
With the recoiling flames, the fitful spark
Flared up at last and wavered through the dark,
As blowing with strong lungs to fan the blaze,
Michael, with new-ploughed furrows in his face,
Stooped over it, to grill the caller herring,
While flameward to their death the flurried moths
came whirling.

Then with a mother's tenderness he fed
The shivering, fretful children, and like lead
Their lids fell to, even while the small white teeth
Munched the sore-needed food, as with a sheath
Slumber encompassed them. The weary souls,
Like little foxes snuggling in their holes,
Lay close around the fire with curled-up toes,
Warned by the bickering flames and deaf to all
their woes.

Deaf to the rising blast that rushed and beat
Against the walls—to volleying hail and sleet
Rattling like grapeshot—to the breakers' boom
That right beneath them in the hollow gloom

Seemed plucking at the everlasting rocks
With such terrific and reiterate shocks
Of crashing seas—deaf as the very stones
To lashing winds and waves mixed with their
mother's groans.

*History of the Corporation of Birmingham,
with a Sketch of the Earlier Government of
the Town.* By John Thackray Bunce.
2 vols. (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers.)

BIRMINGHAM has been less fortunate than most of our other great towns in having few records of its early history. There is no reason for doubt that it is as old as most of the other centres of modern life that cannot be connected with the Roman occupation. It was in existence when Domesday was compiled, but had no corporate life until the reign of her present Majesty. The manor of Birmingham must have been as old as the reign of Edward I., and was probably very far older. It is, of course, mere guesswork if we say that it was a development of the village community life, as we have no evidence on the matter before us. All students, however, who have examined manorial history by the new light which recent discoveries have afforded know that, although many manorial franchises were the immediate creation of our early kings or their great barons, not a few, especially among the smaller manors, were the changed representatives of an early form of life, which was arrested by the maxims of foreign legists enforced by the growing power of an aristocracy which, whether foreign or English in race, looked across the sea for its ideal of the manner in which the meaner sort of men should be governed. Something more than a guess might, perhaps, have been made had Birmingham been as fortunate as Manchester in possessing court rolls of even a moderate antiquity. The court rolls of the manor of Birmingham before 1779 have been "destroyed or lost by the neglect of previous stewards." This is very sad; yet had Mr. Bunce taken the trouble he might possibly have found in the Record Office and elsewhere some memorials of ancient Birmingham that would have interested and given instruction to his readers. The only part of his book that is not distinctly modern is the useful chapter devoted to an account of the "Gild of the Holy Cross." He surely might, without trespassing unduly on other matters, have given some account of Birmingham in the seventeenth century. Sir William Dugdale calls it—he spells the name Bermicham—"a seditious and populous town in Warwickshire." Charles II.'s Garter King of Arms was, as became his office, an ardent royalist; he moreover published a 'History of the Troubles,' from which we have quoted, at a time when England was in the full enjoyment of the blessings of the restored monarchy by divine right. One would like to know whether the acts which seemed seditious in his eyes would bear the same complexion to us if we could view them narrowly. That the people of Birmingham have for more than a century past taken a vivid interest in politics every one knows who is not hopelessly ignorant. That the seditiousness of the seventeenth century has reproduced itself in the Radicalism of the nineteenth may be a mere fancy, but it is arguable that there

N° 3064. JULY 17, '86

is something more than an accidental connexion between the two.

The manor court in its latter days—and of its earlier proceedings we have no knowledge—seems to have been a mere shadow, doing next to nothing to assist in the orderly government of the town. One fact about it is curious. It shows how strong the Dissenting interest was in Birmingham at a time when almost everywhere else those who did not belong to the national religion were under a social ban. "By an unwritten but unbroken rule, the High Bailiff was a Churchman and the Low Bailiff a Nonconformist." It is hard to understand how such an arrangement could have been made when almost every office was fenced round by oaths which Dissenters could not subscribe. We suppose the law was evaded on the assumption that these functionaries were in no sense officers of the Crown, but only officials of the lord of the manor.

Mr. Bunce deserves praise for the industry he has shown in compiling the recent history of the Corporation. As a book of reference it will be invaluable to Birmingham people, and many others who are interested in municipal government, sanitary matters, and the management of free libraries will find his pages most useful; but no one can possibly read what he has written without a sense of weariness. Surely all the information he has furnished might have been supplied without its being suggested to his readers so constantly that he has taken a parliamentary Blue-book as his model of literary excellence. As, however, the book has been written for the Corporation, it is obvious that private opinions ought to have no place therein, and in gratitude for the mass of important information given critics must not be too severe upon the manner in which it has reached them. But statistical tables and abstracts of legal documents might with advantage have been consigned to the limbo of an appendix.

LAW BOOKS.

A Handbook of Public International Law. By T. J. Lawrence. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.; London, Bell & Sons.)—The author of 'Essays on some Disputed Questions in Modern International Law' (a work noticed in *Athenæum*, No. 3021) has issued a brief, but useful summary of public international law for the use of students; it may be added that this little 'Handbook' will be of great assistance even to more advanced lawyers who may wish to refresh their memory on particular points, or to fortify their conclusions by reference to authority. For the latter purpose the "Hints as to Reading" at the end of each chapter will be found very convenient. The author tells us that "little that is new will be found" in the 120 small pages before us. This is as it should be, for there is not space for discussions, and Mr. Lawrence would mislead his readers if he were to introduce his own views on fresh combinations *pari passu* with maxims which have long been under consideration and may be looked upon as expressing settled principles.

COL. TOVEY'S *Martial Law and the Custom of War* (Chapman & Hall) consists of two little books under one title-page, but treating of separate subjects and having separate indices, &c. The first relates to the employment of military in aid of civil force, the second to the conduct of belligerents *inter se*. The former subject was recently touched upon in the House

of Lords in a manner calculated to show that the law is somewhat confused. It was first "presumed" by a legal peer that any body of soldiers is bound to render assistance to the police when called upon; but a couple of military peers immediately jumped up, and insisted that the army may not act until the Riot Act has been read. The latter view seemed to be favoured, upon the whole, by the Lord Chancellor, who said that there must be a "distinct civil authority," and that if an individual soldier assist the police without such authority, he must then do it "as a civilian would do it, and not as a soldier." Finally, an ex-Chancellor remarked that the use of deadly weapons can only be justified by an emergency to which these are appropriate instruments. After that what more can be said? Every child, *à fortiori* every trained soldier, knows how to distinguish an emergency to which these are appropriate instruments! Col. Tovey makes this troublesome question a prominent branch of his subject. The "Queen's Regulations" now provide that an officer must not order his men to fire unless distinctly required to do so by a magistrate; but it does not appear that the regulations say anything about the Riot Act, and they cannot, we presume, supersede the common law. Col. Tovey himself says in his preface that a private soldier is responsible at law even when he fires by order of his officer, and that the military generally are responsible even if they act at the express demand of a magistrate. Is not this chaos itself? Col. Tovey agrees with Sir Charles Napier in condemning "the gross unfairness of the present law as regards both soldiers and officers." The second part of the book is pleasant reading in so far as it shows how much the miseries of war are toned down by the tacit compacts of modern civilization. Some terrible examples of bygone atrocities are given by way of contrast. In the stubborn wars of the Spaniards in Holland Sir Francis de Vere refused the honours of war to the garrison of Weerd Castle, and caused the commander and half his gallant band of twenty-six to be killed, with the exception of one who consented to act as executioner. In the same wars, when the besieging Spaniards had thrown the heads of two Dutch officers over the walls of Haarlem, the Dutch defenders beheaded twelve prisoners and threw their heads into the Spanish trenches; the besiegers in revenge hanged a number of prisoners in sight of the besieged, the besieged then killed more of their prisoners in return, and so the cruel game went on: a marked contrast to the conduct of our own Government, who, when the French Convention (alleging retaliation as a motive) decreed that quarter should be denied to English and Hanoverians, refused to make a counter-order against the French, and so disarmed their deadly enmity. Sir Robert Wilson relates how, in the terrible retreat of 1812, sixty French prisoners, stripped naked, were beaten with sticks by howling peasant women, and 700 (the mere remnant of a much larger number) were marched through the Russian snow in the same condition. Torture and slaughter were the delight of the incensed native peasantry, who are said in one instance actually to have buried fifty prisoners alive, and the Grand Duke Constantine murdered a French officer in cold blood. Such are the results of *lex talionis* uncontrolled. Col. Tovey (apart from his strong sense of justice and humanity) appears to have produced a useful little manual, containing a good deal of practical information in a small compass; but his references to "sources" are imperfect, and the reader is often called upon to put faith in his assurance that "where opinions are not actual quotations care has been taken that they are based on good authority."

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

IN the eighth as in the previous volumes of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archeological and Natural History Society* (Bemrose) archeology engrosses by far the larger share. There are, however, two articles on natural science which are worthy of attention. Mr. A. T. Metcalfe's paper on 'The Geology of some of the River Scenery of Derbyshire' is in its way admirable. It contains nothing, we apprehend, that is unknown to the scientific geologist, but most of Mr. Metcalfe's readers will be local people who have almost as dim ideas as to the formation of river beds as those possessed by their grandfathers. To them it will be a source of light, and, we trust, of pleasure also. We never met in a short compass with a more correct and lucid account of the effects of water in the formation of river valleys. Mr. Arthur Cox records a strange change of habit in a kingfisher, which should be remembered and pondered on by all those who are interested in what vague people still call the "instincts" of animals. Mr. Cox lives in Derby and has a garden of about an acre in extent. In this garden is a reservoir which supplies water to certain engines. This is sent back again by a return pipe, and thus all the water in the reservoir is warm and is the happy dwelling-place of many gold fish. A solitary kingfisher by some means or other found out this place, and has for more than a year discontinued its timid and secret habits, and taken up its residence in this town garden for the purpose of preying on the denizens of the tank. We do not remember to have heard of a more striking instance of sudden change of habit. The most important antiquarian paper in the volume is Dr. Cox's account of certain mediæval sculptures (of which there are several examples, all, as it would seem, of English workmanship) which represent a human head—almost certainly that of our Lord, not of St. John Baptist—in a vessel like a dish. A coloured engraving of one of these is given. The writer is of opinion that they represent the legend known as 'The Pity of St. Gregory.' We do not think that the evidence he has furnished is conclusive, but have no other theory to suggest. The Rev. G. F. Browne's paper on the 'Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones of Derbyshire' is a useful contribution to a most obscure subject. It is much to be regretted that the illustrations that accompany it are on so small a scale as to furnish hints rather than guidance to the student.

THE inventories of church goods of Essex taken in the reign of Edward VI., contributed by Mr. H. W. King to the *Transactions of the Essex Archeological Society*, Vol. III. Part I. (Colchester, Wiles), are of interest. There is, of course, a great deal of sameness about them, but this is an objection which may be raised against every kind of record evidence. The Rev. Cecil Deedes contributes a paper on some of the church bells of the county. It is by no means exhaustive, but contains some curious matter. The marks of the mediæval bell-founders were often arranged heraldically. The examples that are engraved here are alone sufficient to prove, without the help of seals or other testimony of which we have abundance, that when heraldry was a living and growing thing it was not shackled by the silly rules which the officers of arms of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries imagined for it. Some of the inscriptions given are new to us and not without interest. A bell at Bradfield, near Manningtree, has the legend "I am Koc of this Floc"; another at St. Andrew's, Halstead, "Omnia Iovam Laudant Animantia 1575." "Iovam," of course, stands for *Jehovam*. In the version of the Psalms which is given in the Latin Prayer Book, which was commonly used at the beginning of the last century, we find this form of constant occurrence. For example, in Psalm l. 1 we have, "Deus deorum Jova dicit se convocatum orbem terrarum." Mr.

Laver's very short account of certain ancient footpaths is the most important paper in the volume. It touches the outlines of a new subject which deserves minute attention. There can be no doubt that some of our old footpaths are of very remote antiquity. How old they may be it would be fruitless to guess. The terror that some persons appear to feel at having a footway near their dwellings seems to be a new thing. We could give many instances of old track-ways which run immediately in the front of manor houses and other dwellings of importance. So many of these old rights of way have been abolished during the last century that it is not easy to call back in our imagination a time when, in the rural districts, there were short cuts almost everywhere.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ORIGINALLY published in 1825, *The Spirit of the Age* has not been reprinted since 1858, when a new edition, being the third, was produced by the author's son. The present reprint, with which are included the 'Letter to William Gifford,' published in 1819 and not since reissued, and the 'Advice to a Patriot in a Letter addressed to a Member of the Old Opposition,' which Mr. W. C. Hazlitt describes as "doubtless the rarest of all his [Hazlitt's] works," is issued by Messrs. Bell & Sons as part of "Bohn's Standard Library," and is in every way acceptable. The book is not one of Hazlitt's best, but it is entirely characteristic of him, in its faults and its merits alike. It contains, that is to say, a good many truths and a good many paradoxes; a great deal of admirable criticism and a great deal of criticism which is only admirable from the party point of view; much excellent characterization and much of the sound and fury of mere prejudice; a number of acute and brilliant remarks upon men and things, and a number of remarks that owe everything to the manner in which they are presented and nothing whatever to the matter they impart; and withal as much idiomatic, downright, racy, and expressive English as is included in any set of pages of the same bulk with which we are acquainted. With Hazlitt's judgments it is impossible always to agree; it is difficult (even when he is dealing with William Gifford) at all times to be content with Hazlitt's manners; but to have no feeling for Hazlitt's style—its manly simplicity, its easy strength, its singular expressiveness—is to lack the sentiment of good literature, to be deaf and blind to the qualities of good English. Hazlitt, indeed, is a writer who can never be mentioned save with admiration and respect. Had he nothing else he would still have the genius of style, and that in absolute accordance with the genius of our English tongue; and it is a pity that just now—when every one that is neither flagrantly eloquent nor distinctly "precious" is both "precious" and eloquent at once—he is so little read in schools, and in such scant favour as a model.

MR. R. B. PROSSER is well known to have very considerable interest in the early literature of inventions, and occasionally he prints a few copies of a scarce tract for distribution among friends and deposit in public libraries. It is to this that we are indebted for a reprint of an hitherto unknown tract by Sir Samuel Morland, Master of Mechanics to Charles II., and a well-known inventor. The tract is *The Poor Man's Dial, with an Instrument to set It, made Applicable to any Place in England, Scotland, Ireland, &c.*, 1689. Of this curious production no other copy is known besides the original from which Mr. Prosser printed his edition. It is in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth, where it forms part of the Cornwallis collection. There is not much scientific interest in the tract itself; but it is highly curious as showing that the need of some time-telling instrument was beginning to be felt by the poorer classes in the seventeenth century. Appended to the directions for use are lists of

towns in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland where the "dial" must be placed in certain positions, and as these lists are supposed to record the most important commercial centres, they are curious as showing an epoch in the history of the upgrowth of towns. Sir Samuel Morland was the son of the Rev. Thomas Morland, and was admitted sizar in Magdalen College, Cambridge, in May, 1644, he being then nineteen years of age. The earliest existing register of the college begins at this year, and one of the first entries relates to the future well-known experimental philosopher.

It is to be feared that the first sentence of M. Gaston Maugras's *Querelles de Philosophes: Voltaire et J. J. Rousseau* (Paris, Calmann Lévy), is sufficient, if not exactly to condemn it, at any rate to supply a serious objection against it. The author (who now appears without the company of "Lucien Perey") says, "Nous n'entendons écrire ici ni l'histoire de Rousseau ni celle de Voltaire," and then follow nearly six hundred large pages, which are, indeed, neither a history of Rousseau nor a history of Voltaire, but only a history of the relations of the one with the other—a complement of, not a substitute for, the immense literature already existing on the subject, and a complement so arranged that it must necessarily take those acquainted with its subject through a vast amount of matter which they know already, and at the same time leave those not acquainted with it in the dark as to a great many points almost necessary to their understanding of the book before them. True, there is "de l'inédit" in the book, but it is neither very great in amount nor very important in matter, and the majority of the documents and facts given are not unpublished at all. Yet to get at those which are the reader must toil through this huge mass (quite enough for a complete "histoire de Rousseau," if not for one of Voltaire) of stuff already known to him. We cannot but think that, though this kind of book-making escapes the reproach of superficiality and paste-and-scissors work, it is open to others not less serious. On such subjects as these there are, we take it (omitting works of genius, which are subject to no law), three allowable treatments and no fourth. The first is a plain and simple collection of any yet unknown matter, with the comment absolutely necessary to connect it with known matter and no more. The second is a summary of what is already known written with sufficient vigour, if not sufficient originality, to make it profitable and attractive in all probability to new readers. The third is a treatment of the whole or part of the subject which is intrinsically remarkable as literature. The book before us is none of these, but only a warming up of a great deal of old matter with a little new—too long for a monograph, professedly not a complete history. Of its general treatment of the subject it is enough to say that, as in former works, the author is disposed generally to put Rousseau in the wrong. We do not say that this is not permissible, but of itself it requires a full history of the luckless Jean Jacques to justify it. There is no surer way of misjudging a man than to take his relations with others piecemeal and to form separate judgments on each.

UNDER the title of *Politics and Letters* Mr. Escott has reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review* and other periodicals sundry articles of his on men and books. He has prefixed "a personal retrospect," giving an interesting account of his own career; and when we read of his persistent industry during a long series of years, we do not wonder that he should have brought upon himself a serious illness. By the way, we very much doubt whether the version given by Hayward to Mr. Escott of the letter which Delane received from Mr. Walter terminating his engagement with the *Times* is at all correct. Hayward was by no means so trustworthy an authority as Mr. Escott supposes. Mr. Escott's publishers are Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent, by Mrs. (l) Barbara Thomson (Blackwood), contains many useful receipts.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS send us a handsome reprint of the *Poems by Walt Whitman* as selected and edited by Mr. W. M. Rossetti.

JULY brings the guide-books. Messrs. Dulau send us new editions of Baedeker's useful *Guide to Central Italy*, which has been brought up to date; of Mr. Baddeley's first-rate *Guide to the English Lake District*; and *The Eastern Counties* of Mr. C. S. Ward. The same publishers send us *South Wales*, by Mr. Ward and Mr. Baddeley, which deserves as much praise as any member of the series. It is full of useful maps, and the information given is highly practical.—A translation of Dr. Nielsen's admirable *Handbook for Travellers in Norway* has been published by M. Cammermeyer of Christiania. The tourist will find it a most useful companion, while Dr. Nielsen's grandmotherly warnings and the translator's English will afford him constant amusement.

We have on our table several books of reference: *The Dentists' Register*, which, like the 'Medical Register' we noticed some weeks back, is published by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co.; *The St. Andrews University Calendar* (Blackwood), which contains, among other things, a statement of "the wants of the university," which may be said to be more buildings, especially in the shape of laboratories, more scholarships, and assistant professors.—*London in 1886*, Mr. Fry's useful volume (Allen & Co.),—and *Bourne's Handy Assurance Directory* (Bourne), a new venture, which is a sort of expansion of the same compiler's 'Assurance Guide.'

We have on our table *The Royal Jubilees of England*, by W. Ellis (Low); *Life of General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.*, by W. Napier Bruce (Murray); *Scenes from English History*, by the late R. Doyle ('Pall Mall Gazette' Office); *The Captain's Yarns*, edited by J. M. Menzies (Allen & Co.); *The Pleasures of a Book-worm*, by J. R. Rees (Stock); *Lindenblumen*, by R. Grey (Kegan Paul); *New Social Teachings*, by Politicus (Kegan Paul); *The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist*, by the late Archdeacon Wilberforce (Smith); *Christ and Christianity*, by P. Scharf (Nisbet); *A Critical and Expository Commentary on the Book of Judges*, by the Rev. A. R. Fausset (Nisbet); *Disestablishment*, by the Rev. A. Williamson (Wells Gardner); *The Preacher's Book, First Series* (Skeffington); *Stories and Teachings on the Litany*, by the Rev. W. Hardman (Skeffington); *Parables of the Lake*, by J. R. Macduff, D.D. (Nisbet);—and *Thoughts for Glad Days*, selected by J. F. Elton and L. Bourdillon (S.P.C.K.). Among New Editions we have *The Life, Times, and Writings of Thomas Fuller, D.D.*, by the Rev. M. Fuller, 2 vols. (Sonnenchein); *The Lives of the Players*, by J. Galt (Hamilton); *Geometrical Drawing*, by the Rev. J. H. Robson (Relfe Brothers); *Land and Marine Surveying*, by W. D. Haskoll (Lockwood);—and *The Trials of Jetta Malaubret*, by V. Cherbuliez (Vizetelly).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Harvest Preaching, Eight Plain Sermons, Second Series, by Rev. H. J. Wilmot Burton and others, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Le Plongeon's (A.) Sacred Mysteries among the Mayas and the Quiches 11,500 Years Ago, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Pfeiderer's (Dr. O.) Philosophy of Religion on Basis of its History: Vol. 1, Spinoza to Schleiermacher, 10/6 cl.
Pratt's (H.) New Aspects of Life and Religion, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Pulpit Commentary: Hebrews and the General Epistle of James, by Revs. J. Barby and C. Jordan, roy. 8vo. 15/6 cl.
Thring's (Rev. E.) Sermons preached at Uppingham School, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Ward's (W.) The Clothes of Religion, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Fine Art.

- Morgan's (T.) Romano-British Mosaic Pavements, with Plates, roy. 8vo. 42/6 cl.

History and Biography.

- Croft's (W. A.) The Vanderbilts and the Story of their Fortune, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
English Worthies: Raleigh, by E. Gosse, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

invaluable, by
Wood), contains

and us a hand-
written Whitman as
Rossetti.

Messrs. Dulau
s useful Guide
brought up to
Guide to the
stern Counties
publishers send
Mr. Badde-
maps, and the
al.—A trans-
Handbook for
lished by M.
the tourist will
n, while Dr.
and the trans-
stant amuse-

books of refer-
ch, like the
weeks back,
ode & Co.,—
dar (Black-
er things, a
university,"
ddings, espe-
sion scholar-
don in 1886,
Co.),—and
y (Bourne),
expansion
uide."

Jubilees of
General Sir
piper Bruce
tory, by the
Office),—
M. Menzies
Book-worm,
men, by R.
achings, by
ine of the
on Wilber-
y, by P.
Expository
y the Rev.
ment, by
ner),—The
ington),—
y, by the
—Parables
(Nisbet),
lected by
S.P.C.K.),
fe, Times,
y, by the
sin),—The
milton),—
t. Robson
Surveying,
The Trials
z (Vize-

Series, by
2/ cl.
Mayas and
Basis of its
0/6 cl.
8vo. 7/6 cl.
Epistle of
8vo. 15/
m School,
nts, with
y of their
2/6 cl.

Philology.

Cuthbertson's (J.) Complete Glossary to the Poetry and
Prose of Robert Burns, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Science.

Brown's Multiplication Tables, 6/
Brown's Table Sheets, Weights and Measures, 6/
Chisholm's (G. & J.) School Geography, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Marshall's (Milnes) Studies from the Biological Labora-
tories at the Owens College, Vol. 1. royal 8vo. 10/ swd.
Pennell's (H. C.) Sporting Fish of Great Britain, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Ure's (G.) Our Fancy Pigeons and Rambling Notes of a
Naturalist, cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.

General Literature.

Alexander's (A.) Musical Drill for Infants, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Allen's (G.) Philistia, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Barry's (M. J.) Heinrich and Lenore, an Alpine Story, 3/6 cl.
Chambers's (W.) Exploits and Anecdotes of Scottish Gypsies,
cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Crommelin's (May) Joy, or the Light of Cold-Home Ford, 2/
Posters (J.) Essay on the Improvement of Time, cr. 8vo. 3/6
cl. (Bohn's Standard Library.)
How I Managed and Improved my Estate, reprinted from
the 'St. James's Gazette,' cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Jagger's (M. A.) Rookery Mill, cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.
Richardson's (L.) As Yankees See Us, or the Customs of the
Cockneys, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Robinson's (F. W.) The Courtship of Mary Smith, 3 vols. 31/8
Sweet-Briar Songs and Sketches from Quiz, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.

FORBES.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Adam (A.): Aus dem Leben e. Schlachtenmalers, 5m.
Bachelin-Deforence: État de la Noblesse Française d'après
D'Hozier, Vol. 1. 25fr.
Guigues (E.): Sechet et Poulard, 10fr.
Seldensticker (A.): Waldgeschichte d. Alterthums, 7m.

Music.

Weber (Carl Maria v.): Reise-Briefe an seine Gattin, 4m. 50.

History and Biography.

Bourcier (E.): Les Mémoires de Henri II., 6fr.
Elk (J.): Die Jüdischen Kolonien in Russland, 4m.
Maurer (M.): Pabst Calixt II., Part 1. 1m. 60.
Soltan (W.): Prolegomena zu e. Römischen Chronologie, 5m.
Süpfle (T.): Geschichte d. Deutschen Kultureinflusses auf
Frankreich, 7m.

Geography and Travel.

L'Isle (Rollet de): Au Tonkin et dans les Mers de Chine,
15fr.
Roany (L. de): Les Antilles, 10fr.

Philology.

Appel (C.): Die Berliner Handschriften der Rime Petrarca's,
3m.
Braune (W.): Althochdeutsche Grammatik, 4m. 60.
Etienne (F.): Les Affinités des Langues Sémitiques et Poly-
nésiennes, 1fr. 50.
Französische Studien, Vol. 5, Part 2. 7m. 60.
Körting (G.): Encyclopédie der Romanischen Philologie,
Part 3. 10m.
Kühnau (R.): Die Trishubh-Jagati-Familie, 10m.
Lentstroem (N.): Russisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, 6m.
Orsin (A.): Glossaire Patois du Département d'Ille et Vil-
laine, 10fr.
Pfordten (H. Frhr. v. der): Die Griechischen Denominativa,
4m.
Pouret (L.): Dictionnaire Étymologique, 3fr.
Sallustii Crispi (C.) Bellum Catilinae u. Bellum Jugurthinum,
v. I. Prammer, 1m. 20.
Schweder (E.): Kritik der Chorographie d. Augustus,
Part 3. 2m.
Schweizerisches Idiotikon, Part 10. 2m.
Schwerdt (P. J.): Beiträge zur Wiederherstellung der
Griechischen Tragiker, 6m. 20.
Textes grecs, publiés par Charles Graux, 12fr.
Toepfer (J.): Quaestiones Plistrateae, 2m. 50.
Zvettaiff (J.): Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae,
8m.

Science.

Lauriol (J.): Transport Électrique de la Force, 2fr.
Schaeffer (C.): Die Technologie der Fette u. Oele der
Fossilien, Part 4. 4m.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1886.

It befell us last year to have to record one of those waves of personal change which seem to sweep periodically and simultaneously over the public schools. During the school year now drawing to its close there has been, as might be expected, a calm after the storm of such changes. Unless we are mistaken there have been scarcely any vacancies during the past year in the head-masterships of the more conspicuous schools. News, indeed, of one such vacancy reaches us as we write—the transference to a Welsh deanery of the Head Master of Rossall, in the middle, as it seemed, of a remarkably successful educational administration. Those who see with dissatisfaction—we confess ourselves to be of the number—the concentration of our greater public schools in the South and the Midlands will assuredly grudge Mr. James to the deanery of St. Asaph, though they will not grudge the deanery to him. We are not for a moment ignoring the educational energy of the North; on the contrary, it is our belief in such energy that makes us regret the removal from its influence of so many North-country boys. It is, we imagine, no secret that

such boys are largely sent to the Southern schools for a definite object—that of modifying their distinctive Northern pronunciation—quite as much as on fashionable grounds. We conceive that there are other ways of attaining this object, so far as it is worth attaining; and that the South has as much to learn from the North as the North from her. Hence—without the least disparagement of his successor, whoever he may be—we regret Mr. James's removal just as he was redressing the ill-adjusted balance, and raising Rossall to that position of *isotopia* with its Southern rivals that we think preferable to any pre-eminence, on educational grounds.

The election of a layman as Head Master of Dulwich in succession to Mr. Weldon, transferred to Harrow, renewed for a short time in the academic mind the recurring controversy about clerical v. lay headmasterships—a controversy to which we have alluded before, and of which, therefore, we shall speak but briefly. The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmaster-ship one more *laical*, so to speak, than that of other leading schools: hence we are inclined to think that Mr. Gilkes's election does not in reality give much sign of progress towards the general laicizing of headmasterships. Those who are ardent for the change of which we speak are in our opinion mistaking the moonrise for the dawn. Clerical headmasterships are not as a rule maintained, and cannot therefore as a rule be reasonably attacked, as relics of sectarianism. Their real strength lies in a half-conscious and eminently English feeling—English, we mean, in its practical, illogical character—that while it does not gravely matter if public school masters be clerical or lay, it does matter that a public school should be directed in a grave and moderate spirit; that violent or daring opinions are at once attractive and pernicious to many boys; that clerical headmasterships guarantee a certain sobriety and caution at the summit of the system which could be ill spared, and would be hard to replace. We are not arguing in favour of this view, but it is one to which the phrases "bigoted" and "retrograde" are somewhat incautiously applied; just as the weighty considerations on the other side are bespattered with epithets, of which "secularizing" is the mildest, at congresses and other ecclesiastical gatherings. A system which seriously limits the field for one of the most difficult and responsible offices existing must justify itself by results: while it does so it will stand; but the tension is notoriously severe. We leave the subject with one reflection. The change, when it comes, will not be by any means so anti-ecclesiastical as the rival parties respectively hope and fear. It will operate distinctly in favour of those lay masters who differ least in tone and opinion from their clerical brethren; it will force more and more lay masters where many already betake themselves—into acquiescence: into ranking themselves as men who "with much toil attain to half believe."

So far we have spoken of certain general problems arising out of recent vacancies in head-masterships; it should not be forgotten, in an estimate of the school year now expiring, that there have been in its course other and sadder vacancies than these. Eton is in mourning for the sadly early death of Mr. Hitchcock; Marlborough and, scarcely less, Winchester lament the loss, by the fatal cholera of North Italy, of Mr. H. B. Horner, who, a son of the older school, laboured earnestly and with a single mind for her younger and friendly rival. His own expressed wish that he might "die in harness" has been fulfilled; more brilliant men have worn that harness, but few have laid it aside after more honourable toil.

If we turn from these reflections to the chronic problems of school life and management, we may note the steady, if slow advance of that development of public schools which may be best defined as "the modern side." The latest formal adhesion to that system is that of Rugby,

where the modern side, started at Christmas, numbers now between eighty and a hundred boys. It is pleasant to learn also that this change has been made on general grounds, not merely to confront definite examinations, such as that for Woolwich. Competitive objects of this kind will force special preparation; the danger hitherto has been that, between the upper millstone of the classical system and the nether millstone of special cramming for special examinations, the considerable number of boys who are more fitted for, but not absolutely compelled to, modern subjects, would be badly ground or split in the grinding. It is in our view the imperative duty of the public schools, old and new, to prevent this. Even the fanatics of classical education need not shrink from admitting that some boys will learn Latin better than they will learn Latin and Greek combined, that German has a positive value, that classical composition is scarcely an intellectual panacea, and that when everything else fails almost any boy can be profitably taught his own language and its literature. Those who insist that for a public school boy it must be *aut Cesar aut nihil* must be held responsible for that intellectual vacuity which has too often survived, and still survives, a public school training. It has, in fact, become more and more necessary that the public schools should "take all knowledge for their province," as the universities are gradually doing. It is no use pleading that schools are for the young; they give the last intellectual training to many boys of the upper and middle classes, and are, therefore, bound to occupy this period with as large an option of subjects as possible. The fear that classical education will suffer is, we are persuaded, visionary; its strength never has really lain, never can lie, in its compulsory recruits. We hold at all events, in opposition to an able writer (*Journal of Education*, April, 1886), that the reform in question is advancing, if not so fast as some have hoped, yet as quickly as could reasonably be expected.

But expansions of this sort involve other changes. It is to be wished that some historical survey of the office of head master could be made by one who has held it, and could trace it from its condition of almost unshared responsibility and lonely autocracy to its present state, where its burdens are perhaps more actively shared, but where there is added to them the delicate task of guiding a staff of twenty, thirty, or forty assistants, who have to be treated as social equals, yet duly kept as official inferiors; whose work must be supervised, whose complaints—and querulousness is the very note of the educational profession—must be attended to. Furthermore, with the yearly increasing demand for new subjects, modern sides, &c., the position of head master certainly requires a breadth of culture, an intellectual sympathy, which is hard to attain and harder still to maintain. Add to all this the duty of constant preaching, which falls more and more on the head master as the staff becomes more *laical*, and it is not wonderful that the most earnest of our head masters admit with a sigh that for active teaching, such as Arnold delighted in, and for personal intellectual relations with the upper boys, they find their opportunities diminish in a most disappointing way. The pressure is too severe; if it does not tell on the temper it tells on the intellectual vigour. It "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished"; but how?

A problem of this kind can only be approached tentatively. Men of high character and sensitive conscience will do, or at least will attempt, whatever is expected of them, and something more; it rests, therefore, with the educational public to be discriminating in their demands. On one point there is little doubt—the system of head masters' boarding-houses should be encouraged to expire. The arrangement under which a head master has not only a boarding-house, but one of overgrown dimensions, involves a dilemma. Either the

care of the boarding-house must diminish the head master's general acquaintance with the school and its requirements, or the work of the boarding-house must be done vicariously, the house itself remaining rather as a source of income than as a real living function of the head master. Either horn of this dilemma pierces deep into the well-being of a public school in days when a head master's duties, always manifold, have been multiplied anew. Perhaps it may be well to add that no imputation is hereby conveyed on the quality of head masters' boarding-houses in comparison with others. On the contrary, their traditions, and the superior authority and position of the head master, will usually keep them at a high, if not the highest level. Nevertheless, they impede the general efficacy of the head master, and therefore of the school as a whole. For our own part we are inclined to go a step further, and to hazard an opinion that the whole boarding-house system, in so far as its profits depend on the over-charge permitted to the house-master for the boarding, works unsatisfactorily in ways not the less real because somewhat invisible to the general public. It is difficult to imagine a more responsible position than that of a house-master. He acts for eight or nine months in the year as professional parent to a score or two of boys. Whether this duty requires higher intellectual or moral gifts for its adequate performance it would be hard to say. By way of aid the present system imposes on him an additional function, commercial and economical, on which a great part of his income is to depend. One of his hardest and most important duties is, indisputably, to teach boys plain living as well as high thinking, yet he is so situated as to have little time for high thinking (which can only be taught by example), while plain living, if enforced at all, is partly enforced to his own profit. What wonder that, as a high-minded man, he shrinks from, or is perplexed by, this awkward duty? As a rule he chooses the smaller gain and the weaker rule, and thus is often forced to retain his functions up to or over the verge of senility, with results usually enfeebling and sometimes disastrous to the school. The only remedy, and that a partial one, would be a time system, whereby boarding-houses would be allotted for limited periods. The commission might, of course, be renewable, while the income should be allotted for moral and mental qualifications, not dependent on economical aptitudes; and, if possible, a central bursarial power should relieve a man whose real value is of another sort from the innocent and necessary, yet laborious and absorbing service of tables. It is not any conscious motive, but the unfelt gradual pressure of this system, that is so apt to make of a housemastership what fellowships have been said to be—"the grave of learning," and of other things besides learning which can ill be spared.

Signs are not wanting that the public schools will ere long be invaded, not merely by sanitation—that has long been with us—but by sanitary theories in matters hitherto regarded as purely administrative, touching athletics on the one side, intellectual pursuits on the other. Mr. Cotterill's striking little book ('Suggested Reforms in Public Schools') has been widely read and pondered; a more recent publication, in pamphlet form, by Dr. G. Fletcher ('The Management of Athletics in Public Schools'), contains, amid a great deal that is trite and obvious, some energetic and practical advice which should not be ignored on account of the extremely slipshod style in which it is conveyed. To our mind, both Mr. Cotterill and Dr. Fletcher tend to exaggerate the frequency of overwork, and to underrate, while not ignoring, that of overplay; both, we think, are too much inclined to insist on the compulsory element in games as a panacea at once for loafing and for over-intellectualism. We are inclined to think that unless you can teach a boy to like a game, you

have not done much good by forcing him to join in it; on the contrary, you are apt to breed a positive distaste where without compulsion a mild gradual liking might have grown up. Compulsion has its place for the young, but its effectiveness is very limited; it is, perhaps, the temptation of medical science to suppose that as the body will obey the action of drugs and treatment, so will the mind and character shape itself in accordance with habits peremptorily enforced. Both the authorities to whom we have referred are ardently in favour of universal compulsory drilling; Mr. Cotterill would even make the volunteer rifle corps compulsory. The objection is that to do so is to make it unpopular with boys, and deficient in enthusiasm in proportion to its increased numbers. Nevertheless, we know that some of our soundest and most sagacious masters are distinctly in favour of universal drill, regarded rather as a part of school hours than of play hours, though we are not aware that such a plan has been actually instituted in any public school. While, however, some of the methods and conclusions of Mr. Cotterill and Dr. Fletcher provoke dissent, the inroad thus made upon the traditional let-alone policy in these matters is highly welcome. Whether we like it or not, the question of undue athleticism at public schools is forcing itself to the front rapidly. The long-standing delusion that an average amount of mental energy coupled with an average amount of athletic ardour makes a school healthy and wise is being dispelled. A school, after all, is its individual members; we cannot set off twenty overworked unhealthy bookworms against twenty underworked ignorant athletes, and congratulate ourselves on the adjusted average. These are the forty existing failures; the admiration they excite is the measure of the failure that is to be. The responsibility, it must be owned, lies with masters almost wholly; boys cannot be forced to improve their ideals, but they can be led to do so by those who will raise their own.

In concluding this imperfect estimate of some of the internal problems of public schools, some reference should be made to a subject which—technical though it be—will, we believe, absorb much attention at the coming Conference of Head Masters. We refer, of course, to the still-vexed controversy about authorizing, or refusing to authorize any longer, a definite Latin grammar for the public schools. About twenty years ago the leading head masters did thus authorize a grammar, nor did their action escape criticism. Since that time the criticism has rather increased than diminished, and there is a general conviction that the work then drawn up must be either reconstructed or superseded. It is difficult to believe, yet it is undoubtedly true, that this perfectly legitimate and necessary transition is being seriously impeded by consideration for the feelings and protests of a very distinguished living grammarian, who has persuaded himself that his interest in the present authorized primer is of the nature of a vested interest which must be respected by other teachers and grammarians.

With all gratitude for the pre-eminent services to scholarship of the teacher of whom we speak, we sincerely trust that the head masters, whether in committee or collectively, will firmly repudiate this claim. Copyright in a book is one thing; copyright in a subject necessarily taught in all leading, and therefore in all preparatory, schools is quite another. Not that we would have the head masters fall a second time into the error of authorizing, and thus stereotyping, a new Latin grammar for school use, nor would we desire, as has been suggested, that the universities should take up the task. The best way, we are convinced, out of the existing complication—as the authorized grammar is practically out of favour—is to throw the field open for free trade and survival of the fittest. Good judges are in favour of an authorized accidence; but an authoritative grammar can only be at-

tained by leaving competitive attempts "to rattle in the sieve of time." Not that any great time would be needed to secure as much agreement as is necessary or desirable; grammar, after all, is a means, not an end.

To sum up, among leading problems for public schools at the present time may be reckoned: (1) How best to assimilate and raise to their true place "modern" subjects; (2) how to diminish the unnecessary burdens laid on head masters and house-masters, even if some sacrifice of income be involved in the process; and (3) how best to approach the subject of over-athleticism and its converse: from a sanitary, from a moral, and from an intellectual point of view.

FACT AND FICTION.

10, North St. David Street, Edinburgh, July 12, 1886.

I AM alarmed by the length of the letter which I have drawn from Mr. Haggard on the subject of the resemblances between passages in 'King Solomon's Mines' and 'Masai Land,' followed as it is by two other letters on the same subject.

On the merits of the case let me say at once that Mr. Haggard's proof of the origin of the "white legs" incident being independent of Johnston appears conclusive, and that I frankly accept his implied denial of indebtedness to Thomson. In my own defence, however, let me say that, admitting the practical impossibility of any author contriving an entirely new series of incidents, it is allowable to suspect such indebtedness when so many points of similarity can be traced as in this instance. I must not, particularly in the circumstances, burden your space by adding to those already indicated (the mines themselves have a close parallel in Thomson's "caves" at Eglogon); permit me, however, one extract regarding Mount Kilimanjaro and Sheba's Breasts:—

Thomson: Kilimanjaro.

Haggard: Sheba's Breasts.

"The most remarkable physical fact about the entire mountain, however, is that which is quite beyond my not a single stream descends power to explain, all the sides except on the southern aspect."

"But as we afterwards discovered, owing to some cause which it is quite beyond my power to explain, all the streams flowed down upon the north side of the mountain."

Here, even in a detail, we have a similarity so marked as to afford me of itself, I think, a fair basis for the theory I adopted. I may also remind those of your readers who were present at the last Royal Literary Fund dinner that Sir Charles Wilson, in replying, I think, to the toast of "Travellers and archaeology," expressed the opinion that Haggard was indebted to Thomson.

But my letter by no means warrants Mr. Haggard's retort, even granting that I am in error as to the origin of some of his ideas. On the contrary, fully admitting that an author of fiction may properly enough draw upon sources other than his own imagination, and that it must always be a matter of opinion how far these sources should be distinctly acknowledged, I intended, as my concluding sentence shows, to pay him a compliment. No one, I am sure, has read 'Solomon's Mines' with more pleasure than I have done, and appreciating heartily both the literary style and freshness of the book, no one will look out for Mr. Haggard's next effort in a similar field with more interest than I shall.

F. FAITHFULL BEGG.

P.S.—Speaking of Thomson reminds me that I have just learnt that he has completely recovered from his recent indisposition, so much so that last week he accomplished the remarkable feat of walking seventy miles at a stretch, averaging four miles an hour, and with only one short halt for refreshment. I believe he is keenly anxious to be once more on the "war-path" as an explorer, and it does indeed seem a pity that so much pluck and energy as he possesses should be wasted in tramping over Scotch moors.

attempts "to
that any great
much agree-
; grammar,

ms for public
be reckoned:
raise to their
(2) how to
laid on head
of some sacri-
process; and
ject of over-
a sanitary,
tual point of

July 12, 1885.
of the letter
g regard on the
passages in
Isai Land,
sters on the

say at once
origin of the
dependent of
that I frankly
tbedness to
ever, let me
possibility of
ew series of
ch indebted-
arity can be
not, particu-
your space
icated (the
el in Thom-
e, however,
anjar and

ba's Breasts.
afterwards dis-
to some cause
te beyond my
lain, all the
t down upon
of the moun-

a similarity
I think, a
d. I may
who were
and dinner
I think, to
ology," ex-
s indebted

frants Mr.
t I am in
his ideas.
that an
ugh draw
imagina-
matter of
ld be dis-
my con-
a compli-
Solomon's
ave done,
rary style
look out
ilar field

BEGG.

s me that
etely re-
so much
remark-
stretch,
with only
ve he is
ne "war-
ed seem
s he pos-
r Scotch

Dunedin Villa, Upper Tulse Hill.

I SHOULD like to call attention to a curious astronomical blunder in Mr. Haggard's realistic romance 'King Solomon's Mines.' In chap. xi. Infadoos requires a sign that the strangers are "true men." The redoubtable Good whips out his note-book, and finds in the almanac, "4th June, total eclipse of sun commences at 11.15 Greenwich time, visible in these islands, Africa, &c." A most exciting chapter follows and a very successful eclipse.

Mr. Haggard ignores the fact that if a total solar eclipse were visible in these islands there would be no sign of it in South Africa; he makes the eclipse total in both places, and says the totality lasted for an hour, this being about fifty-five minutes beyond the average duration of the totality of a solar eclipse. Mr. Haggard seems to think that the circumstances attending a solar eclipse are identical with those attending a lunar.

The adventures of this admirable story take place after the Zulu war (*vide* p. 48). The observant reader will be reminded that the work is fiction when he remembers that there has been no total solar eclipse visible in these islands since many years before that date. M. B. B.

THE INDEXES OF THE INDEX SOCIETY.

6, Hanway Street, W., July 13, 1886.

IN your issue of July 10th Mr. E. C. Thomas endeavours to point out a few apparent errors and omissions in my 'Index to the Obituary and Biographical Notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.' I beg leave to traverse all Mr. Thomas's criticisms. The names he selects as wrongly printed are in reality given according to the best authorities at my command. I have consulted six complete sets of the magazine for the fifty years indexed; I have found each set to contain variant readings of names. In each case I chose either the form which appeared in the majority of sets, or else that which was supported by the evidence of the parish registers. As regards the omissions complained of, that of D'Aunarez arose from a difference of opinion as to its proper alphabetical position; the others were caused by the immense number of the entries (upwards of 200,000) and the intermittent way in which the work had necessarily to be prepared. The slips which have fallen out do not number two in a thousand. They are still in my possession, and all appear in the errata. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Thomas has but slight grounds for his criticisms; but if he desires really to help forward the work of the Index Society, they will have no difficulty in finding ample material to occupy all his leisure time.

HENRY FARRAR.

THE EXCHEQUER ROLLS OF SCOTLAND.

East Hill, Colchester, July 12, 1886.

PRESSURE of election work has prevented me from replying sooner to Mr. Burnett's letter, but, indeed, there is little to reply to. He does not, and cannot, deny the discrepancies I pointed out between his evidence before the Mar Committee and the records, edited by himself, on which it is based. These discrepancies, therefore, remain unexplained, and my object has been attained in calling public attention to the unsatisfactory character of this evidence.

As to the main point of Mr. Burnett's letter, he asserts that I "call in question" the Barclay pedigree as upheld by himself. Foreseeing this, I was careful in my letter to explain that I did nothing of the kind. I merely pointed out its inconsistency with one of Mr. Burnett's own foot-notes in 'The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland,' and left him to reconcile the two. I, of course, was well aware that Mr. Burnett had simply (to use his own expression) not "read with ordinary care" the dispensation in Theiner, and had consequently taken it in that foot-note as referring to the Countess (Isabel) of Fife herself, and not, as it does, to

Elizabeth, daughter of "Earl" William. Though this error, as your correspondent H. B. observes, is "manifest," Mr. Burnett has failed to detect it, and falls, as I expected, into the trap by suggesting fresh errors to cover the original one. So much for Scottish "official genealogy"!

As to Mr. Burnett's only other point, I repeat the statement in my former letter that "the descent as it now stands was by the great and illustrious Riddell ridiculed and laughed to scorn," for, as I showed, "he denounced the hypothesis on which it rests.....as 'palpably unfounded,' and as 'the most extraordinary medley, and error, that can be fancied in a point of pedigree'" ('Peerage and Consistorial Law,' p. 1040).

I reserve for the *Antiquary* my further observations on the subject of this correspondence.

J. H. ROUND.

FIVE LETTERS OF CARLYLE'S.

WE have permission from Mr. Coventry Patmore to print the following letters addressed by the Sage of Chelsea to himself. We may add that we have reason to know that, on abandoning the "Troubadour Enterprise"—as Carlyle advised—for the graver class of work exemplified in the 'Unknown Eros,' the poet earned from his friend encomiums still more glowing than those with which his earlier works were welcomed.

Chelsea, 7 June, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—Accept many thanks for the beautiful little volume you send me. I have read 'Tamerton Church,' and had surely no difficulty in detecting a great deal of fine poetic light, and many excellent elements of valuable human faculty, in that delicate and brilliant little Piece; nor am I so intolerant as to give such qualities a stingy welcome on account of the vehicle they come in! I am glad of such in any vehicle. Nor in fact (except for my own private uses) do I take upon me to prescribe, or forbid, any particular kind of vehicle for them. Go on and prosper,—in whatever vehicle you find, after due thought, to be the likeliest for you.

For the rest, I hope you mean to come and see me again. I am often at home in the evenings: 7 o'clock, or a little after, is the time of tea.

With many thanks and regards,

Yours always truly,

T. CARLYLE.

Coventry Patmore, Esq.
&c. &c.

Chelsea, 18 Jan'y, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,—Cannot you and Woolner come down to us some evening again,—say Monday Evening next, unless you prefer some other? I have read your fine new volume long ago,—and I never thanked you for it, ungrateful that I am!—a most cheery, sunshiny, pleasant volume (pure, fresh, quaintly comfortable,—like a Cathedral Close, with its old red-brick buildings and trim lawns): truly I could not but perceive good talent there;—and regret, in my heretical way, that you did not strike boldly with it into the rough field of Fact (getting so dreadfully rough, and even hideous and horrid, for want of the like of you so long), which seems to me the real field of the Poet too, in so far as he is a "real" one!—Forgive me for my heresies, if you can do nothing more with them.

Woolner's address I have lost; and he has not been here this long time. I am terribly busy, and to little purpose; sinking ever deeper in confused dust-vortexes which seem to have no bottom,—and have time left for nothing, hardly even for a walk or run in the winter dusk. At night I read;—but will, with pleasure and advantage too, *suspend*, on the night you come. Monday at half past 7, if you say nothing, we will count on your telling Woolner, and appearing with him.

Yours ever truly,

T. CARLYLE.

Coventry Patmore, Esq.

Gill, Cammertrees, Annan, N.B., 31 July, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had received your beautiful little Book, 'Angel in the House, Book II,' some time ago; and reserved it for a good opportunity, which I saw ahead. I brought it with me into these parts, the only modern Book I took that trouble with; and last night I gave myself the pleasure of a deliberate perusal. Upon which, so favourable was the issue, I now give you the superfluous trouble of my verdict,—prior to getting into the Solway for a little swim, the sound of which I also hear approaching.

Certainly it is a beautiful little Piece, this 'Espousals'; nearly perfect in its kind; the execution and conception full of delicacy, truth, and graceful

simplicity; high, ingenious, fine,—pure and wholesome as these breezes now blowing round me from the eternal sea. The delineation of the thing is managed with great art, *thrift* and success, by that light sketching of parts; of which, both in the choice of what is to be delineated, and in the fresh airy easy way of doing it, I much admire the genial facility, the *real skill*. A charming *simplicity* attracts me everywhere: this is a great merit which I am used to in you.—Occasionally (oftenest in "the Sentences") you get into an antique *Comelian* vein, what Johnson would call the "Metaphysical," a little; but this too, if well done, as it here is, I like to see,—as a gymnastic exercise of wit, were it nothing more. Indeed, I have to own, the whole matter is an "ideal"; soars high above reality, and leaves the mud of fact (mud with whatever *stepping stones* may be discoverable therein) lying far under its feet. But this you will say is a merit, its poetic certificate—well, well. Few Books are written with so much conscientious fidelity nowadays, or indeed at any day; and very few with anything like the amount of general capableness displayed here. I heartily return many thanks for my share of it.

I am here in a kind of "retreat" for four or three weeks, in the most silent country I could get, near my native Solway, and apart from all mankind,—really a kind of Catholic "retreat" minus the invocations to the Virgin, &c. I am about 10 miles from my Birthplace, know all the mountain tops 50 miles round since my eyes first opened; and I do not want for objects of a sufficiently *devotional* nature, sad and otherwise. But the "tide is in" or nearly so: time and tide will wait on no man!

Yours with many thanks and regards,

T. CARLYLE.

Gill, 9 Aug't, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Public of readers, now that everybody has taken to read, and whosoever has twopenny in his pocket to pay into a circulating library, whether he have any fraction of wit in his head or not, is a sovereign Rhadamanthus of Books for the time being, has become more astonishing than ever! Probably there never was such a *Plebs* before, entitled to hold up its thumb with *vivat* or *percat* to the poor fenceers in the literary ring.—The only remedy is, not to mind them; to set one's face against them like a flint: for they cannot kill one, after all, tho' they think they do it; one has to say, "Dull, impious *canaille*, it was not for you that I wrote; not to please you that I was brandishing what weapons the gods gave me!" Patience, too, in this world, is a very necessary element of victory. It is certain, if there is any perennial running Brook, were it the smallest rill coming from the eternal fountains, whole Atlantic Oceans of froth will not be able to cover it up for ever; said rill will, one day, be seen running under the light of the sun, said froth having altogether vanished no man knows whither. That is the hand of Nature, in spite of all blusterings of any Plebs or Devil, and we must silently trust to that.

Unhappily the Reviewer too is generally in the exact ratio of the readers; a dark blockhead with braggartism superadded, being a vocal one withal, and conscious of being *wise*. Him also we must leave to his fate: an inevitable phenomenon ("like people like priest"), yet a transitory one too..... Recommending perseverance in the meantime and at all times; and what the Scotch call "a stout heart to a steep hill," I remain always

Yours very sincerely, T. CARLYLE.

Chelsea, 14 Oct'r, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I am very glad to be reminded of you in this glad and victorious way; and return you many thanks for your welcome Gift. Last night I read the new Poem (First part of 'Victories of Love'), I can truly say with a great deal of pleasure;—and, as you know my aversion to that form of composition when not inexorably necessary, and with what horror I avoid the things commonly entitled "Poems" you may fairly take to yourself a very considerable credit out of that fact alone! The question whether it had not been better that a man of your powers had trained himself to *prose*, as exquisitely as you have to verse, and stood by the rigorous *fact* as the gods have unalterably made it, instead of floating, in this light beautiful way, rods and miles above it; the question whether, even in verse itself, with this admirable power of execution, you should not now take some more robust class of subjects, and close the *Troubadour Enterprise* as well finished, these and other questions are still open with me (and I hint them to you at a venture, and because you are no common object to me nor to the world's interests in this time); but the above truth is beyond question with me, that I spent such an evening over your Book as I have not had for a long time from any other. Refinement of feeling, purity, tenderness, mild magnanimity,—seasoned too with a dash of fine humour, and with plenty of discernment, acuteness, picturesqueness:

—these are a pretty element and an unusual, to pass one's even* in! I admire the cleverness with which you have made a few touches tell your story: the style is wrought to the highest pitch (in this age of slovenliness), and fills a fellow-workman with respect; keeps wisely unshackled, too, and with wonderful dramatic aptitude for the several characters each with his proper dialect. In short there is a great deal of talent in this book; the execution of it nearly perfect; and the sentiments and doctrines set forth in it generally exalt^d and noble:—what a pity they went soaring miles above the rugged, contradictory facts, instead of standing amid them, toilsomely constraining them into melody.

Good be with you always. T. CARLYLE.

Literary Gossip.

LORD TENNYSON and the Hon. Hallam Tennyson are erecting in Freshwater Church a tablet in memory of the late Hon. Lionel Tennyson with the following inscription:—

In memoriam L. T.
Filii, mariti, fratris carissimi,
Formâ, mente, morum simplicitate,
Laudem inter æquales mature adepti,
Famam quoque in republicâ, si vita suffecisset,
Sine dubio adepturi,
Obdormivit in Christo
Die Apr. xx anno Christi MDCCCLXXXVI.
Et in mari apud Perim Indorum
Sepultus est.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH is writing an article for one of the reviews on George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. Mr. Goldwin Smith's object is not so much to delineate the character or to sketch the career of the remarkable Quaker as to present a picture of the Puritan society in which he was so notable a figure.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN is engaged on a long poem, most of which is already written, called 'Prince Lucifer.' In form it is dramatic; and the story, which is a romantic one, and the action of which takes place in the neighbourhood of the Matterhorn, is intended to reflect, in a fanciful garb, the religious conflict and ethical uncertainties of the age.

OUIDA has written a new romance, to which she has given the title of 'The Story of a House Party.'

THE Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for June, 1886, contains 99 House of Lords Papers, 40 House of Commons Reports and Papers, 56 House of Commons Bills, and 20 Papers by Command. Under the first head rank the Standing Orders of the House of Lords, 1886; a Bill to enable the Admiralty to form a Harbour of Refuge at Peterhead; and a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The House of Commons Reports and Papers include Index to the Report from the Select Committee on Irish Industries; the Quantity of Fish conveyed by Railway from each of the principal Fishing Ports of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Years 1882-1885; Return of Grain and Flour imported in the Years 1881-5; Second Report from the Select Committee on the Ventilation of the House (with plans); and Report from the Select Committee on the Pollution of the River Lea. The Papers by Command include Statement of East India Trade for the Five Years 1880-1 to 1884-5; numerous reports from diplomatic and consular officers abroad; and the Report of the Hydrographer to the Navy on Admiralty Surveys for 1885.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. James Gibson, who till recently was librarian of the Shakspeare Memorial Library at Stratford-on-Avon. He resigned the appointment some months ago, owing to ill health. Mr. Gibson was the author of 'The Bibliography of Robert Burns' (published at Kilmarnock in 1881), and 'Inscriptions on the Tombstones and Monuments erected in memory of the Covenanters.' He was also a frequent contributor to the newspapers. He died at Stratford on Saturday last.

AN article by Mr. S. L. Lee on Hatfield House will appear in next month's number of the *Portfolio*, illustrated by Mr. Herbert Railton.

AN English translation of M. de Laveleye's 'Péninsule des Balkans' is about to be made under the author's personal supervision. We reviewed M. de Laveleye's work some weeks ago.

CAPT. TROTTER has, we are glad to say, found subscribers enough to embolden him to proceed to publish his 'History of India under Victoria,' which we mentioned some months ago. Messrs. Allen will issue it.

MR. BESANT has withdrawn his candidature for the vacant post of Secretary of University College, London. Mr. Lang has also abandoned the idea of being a candidate.

MR. MULLINS, of the Birmingham Free Libraries, writes *à propos* of the meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom in Gray's Inn, mentioned in our last number:—

"It would give a special grace to this year's assembly if the authors and literary workers of the day—many of whom reside in the metropolis—would give their recognition, presence, and membership to the meeting of 1886. The author and the librarian are under mutual obligations. This suggestion has no official authority, but there is no doubt that, either as permanent members of the Association or as members of the special committee for this year's meeting, names would be gladly received by the honorary secretary, E. C. Thomas, Esq., 2, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C."

DR. CHARLES MACKAY is writing his autobiography, which is to be published by Messrs. Allen & Co.

SCIENCE

Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis: a Photometric Determination of the Magnitudes of all Stars visible to the Naked Eye from the Pole to Ten Degrees south of the Equator. By C. Pritchard, D.D., F.R.S. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

PROF. PRITCHARD has published in this volume the results of the determinations made at Oxford under his direction during the last fourteen years, with the wedge photometer contrived by himself, of the magnitudes (to two places of decimals) of all stars visible to the naked eye from the North Pole to 10° south of the equator. In the introduction Prof. Pritchard gives, besides a description of the instrument used, a sketch of the history of all the noteworthy and systematic determinations of stellar magnitudes, beginning with that contained in Ptolemy's 'Almagest' (as the *Μεγάλη Σύνταξις* is commonly called from

its Arabic designation). In that work, besides the distribution of stars visible to the naked eye into six magnitudes, which has obtained from the earliest times, those of each magnitude are subdivided into three smaller gradations; and this arrangement, though sometimes neglected, has, in fact, been maintained to the present day, it being customary in the *Nautical Almanac*, for instance, to call a star nearer the first magnitude than the second of magnitude 1.2, and one nearer the second than the first, but still between the two, of magnitude 2.1. This nomenclature is apt to lead to confusion, and it would seem preferable in the present state of astrometry to substitute one decimal figure for fractional magnitude. Prof. Pritchard remarks on the "unaccountable" way in which Bayer, when originating by his maps the modern system of designating the principal stars in each constellation by Greek letters, missed the opportunity of revising the magnitudes assigned to the stars. The word "unaccountable" scarcely seems appropriate, it being probable that Bayer simply shrank from the labour involved. It is more strange that it has so often been assumed in books on astronomy that he did in some "unaccountable" way arrange the sequence of his letters exactly according to the gradations of magnitude of the stars, so that non-correspondence of the heavens with this has been thought of itself to prove some change in relative magnitude; the fact being, as was pointed out by Argelander, that Bayer simply distributed the stars of each constellation into the ordinary scales of magnitude, and then lettered those in each scale according to the figure which the constellation was supposed to represent, the batches of letters, but not the separate letters, following alphabetical order. Of the great work of Argelander Prof. Pritchard does not fail to take account; any apparent disagreement between his own determinations of magnitude and those of the Bonn 'Uranometria Nova' led to re-examination, and the latter are placed in a separate column by the side of his own for comparison. Mention is also made in the introduction of other photometrical determinations of stellar magnitude, whilst the ingenious new method by the wedge photometer is fully described. The stars are arranged according to their constellations and in order of right ascension in each, the constellations themselves being also placed in alphabetical order. In the scale of magnitude Polaris is rated as 2.05, that of a *Andromedæ* being exactly the same. The accurate determinations of modern astronomy have led to some little difficulty in assigning the magnitudes of stars brighter than an average first. Unity with a fraction indicates a brightness smaller than this; but to mark brighter stars by a fractional, or (still worse), when very bright, by a negative magnitude, seems absurd. To avoid this, Prof. Pritchard has adopted the device of placing the sign + before stars exceeding in brightness an exact first magnitude on his scale, the number affixed representing how much the star in question exceeds that degree of brightness. It only remains to mention that, neglecting no means of rendering his valuable contribution to astronomy as perfect and accurate as possible, Prof. Pritchard went to Egypt in 1883 to

ascertain the effects of an atmosphere of absorbing power differing much from that of England upon the estimates of magnitude with the wedge photometer (of which two had been constructed), and made with the aid of one of his assistants, Mr. C. A. Jenkins, a large number of observations at a station near Cairo, which are incorporated in the results. The care, diligence, and accuracy of both Mr. Jenkins and the other assistant, Mr. W. E. Plummer, are warmly acknowledged as contributing greatly to the value of the important work embodied in the volume.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Arithmetic for Schools. By the Rev. J. B. Lock, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.).—Mr. Lock may certainly be congratulated on realizing the hope expressed in his preface, for his text-book is "at once simple and scientific." The mechanical execution is excellent, the examples for exercise are numerous and well chosen, and any student who honestly and intelligently works through this volume will gain a complete mastery over more than the usual school course of arithmetic, and in the most efficient way and with a maximum of educational benefit to himself. The most praiseworthy feature of the work—a feature distinguishing it from the oppressive crowd of arithmetics in common use—is the general absence of so-called rules. These "rules" are undoubtedly the bane of text-book writers, and are a serious obstacle to intelligent teaching. Certain fundamental definitions are given, and then the first four rules are explained and taught for numbers and compound quantities. Complementary addition appears in the place of subtraction, and no doubt this substitution is advantageous in abbreviating the work of continued subtraction, but we question whether it is the best (i.e., least perplexing) way of presenting subtraction to a beginner. These four rules being once mastered and the "continuity" of our system of arithmetical notation being admitted, the use of the old-fashioned rules, so far as calculations not involving vulgar fractions are concerned, is gone. Vulgar fractions, their nature and uses, are clearly presented to the student, and in the chapter devoted to them the only thing to which exception can be taken is the definition of a fraction, which may perplex many readers and cannot possibly assist any. The more advanced parts of the subject follow naturally and logically as amplifications and applications of what has preceded them, and are judiciously grouped around problems of like kind. This arrangement is most commendable and greatly facilitates the study of the subject:—"Rules are nearly always avoided; specimen examples fully worked out are given instead." The chapter on approximation is thoroughly well put, most useful and interesting. Those on problems, interest, proportion, evolution, scales of notation, &c., will amply repay the student for time and attention expended on them. In calculations in the old "rule of three" Mr. Lock adopts the unitary method, but wisely uses it "rather as a stepping-stone to the more complete understanding of the fundamental idea of ratio than as a completely satisfactory method for the solution of problems." In this respect, as in others, Mr. Lock shows that he is not only a proficient in arithmetic, but a master of the art of teaching it, and his work may be confidently recommended to both teachers and scholars.

Rudiments of Chemistry. By Temple Orme. (Sonnenschein & Co.).—This little work does not profess to do more than explain the barest elements of chemistry to the beginner. Such simple phenomena as combustion and the nature of flame, and such fundamental notions as those of acids and bases, are illustrated by a judicious course of experiments, which the pupil is re-

quired to perform for himself. The course is intended for children from eight to fourteen years of age. It would, however, be rather dangerous to allow children of those years to attempt some of the experiments described in this book, such as those requiring the manipulation of phosphorus. And surely it is rather a luxury for a beginner to use such expensive things as iron bottles of compressed oxygen and hydrogen instead of generating these gases for himself. Mr. Orme has had so wide an experience in teaching chemistry at University College School that it need hardly be said that all his experiments are well chosen and clearly described; but the woodcuts by which they are illustrated are of the crudest possible character.

A Practical Introduction to Chemistry. By W. A. Shenstone. (Rivingtons).—As a teacher of chemistry at Clifton College Mr. Shenstone has been led to devise a scheme of practical instruction intended to introduce his young pupils to the elementary facts and principles of the science. The scheme aims chiefly at developing the boys' powers of observation and reasoning. The student is set to perform certain experiments, exceedingly simple at first, but increasing in complexity as he advances; and after each experiment he is required to write out a clear description of his work. It is evident that such a method is admirably adapted to quicken the observational faculties, and is likely to develop a taste for independent research. It is true that a lad trained in this way may not have so great a number of facts at his fingers' ends as a boy who has worked less in the laboratory and more at his text-book: he may, therefore, not stand so good a chance at an examination—as examinations are generally conducted; but his intellect will assuredly be better disciplined; he will be more accurate as an observer and more acute as a reasoner. It is pleasing to add that Mr. Shenstone's experiments are mostly chosen with excellent judgment.

A Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, with Numerous Examples. By W. J. McClelland and T. Preston. Part I. (Macmillan & Co.).—As the joint authors of this volume speak of it as part i. it may be presumed—though this is not explicitly stated—that part ii. is in preparation and will appear later. The present instalment goes as far as the solution of spherical triangles inclusive. Its chief advantage over the treatises of Todhunter and Snowball, to which the authors acknowledge their obligations, lies in the fact that it offers a larger collection of examples (many of them worked out) and extracted from more recent sources. In these days of competitive examinations this will probably be regarded as no mean recommendation. Otherwise the book does not seem to call for much remark. The explanations (as in the case of its predecessors) are clear, and the diagrams good and suitable. To the list of seven errata we may add an eighth. On p. 9, in the line immediately above the diagram, the word "points" should be poles.

Differential and Integral Calculus, with Applications. By A. G. Greenhill, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.).—In this small volume of 267 pages the author has presented in clear language, well illustrated by numerous diagrams, those portions of the differential and integral calculus which are of most practical utility. The book will be particularly welcome to engineers and electricians, to whom some knowledge of the notation and methods of the calculus is now almost indispensable. The author, of course, takes it for granted that the student has already mastered the elements of trigonometry and co-ordinate geometry, but beyond this he is not assumed to have gone. The book differs considerably from other treatises in the arrangement of its matter. After explaining the general principles of differentiation and giving several examples for practice, Prof. Greenhill proceeds at once, in the second chapter, to the integral calculus,

and expounds its first principles in a similar manner. He then returns in the third chapter to the more advanced portions of the differential calculus, and so on through the book. The student is thus carried through both branches of the subject at the same time. Given the class of students whom the author had principally in view, this arrangement is good. There is another novelty which is also worthy of approval. Hyperbolic functions are used, with suitable notation, in conjunction with the ordinary circular trigonometrical functions, so that the student is forcibly struck by an analogy which helps both his memory and his understanding. As a quick and easy introduction to the calculus we know of no better book than this. Besides the practical class of students for whom it is especially intended we think it would also be found useful by candidates preparing for Woolwich or the Indian Civil Service.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

WHILST European explorers are devoting most of their energies to the unveiling of the African continent, two American gentlemen are prepared to face the rigours of the Arctic regions in order to extend our geographical knowledge in the direction of the North Pole. Col. W. H. Gilder, the companion of Schwatka in King William Land and a member of the Jeannette search expedition, was to have left New York on Monday last for Cumberland Sound, where he proposes to spend the winter, but was arrested as he was starting. Having secured the services of a party of Eskimo as hunters and sledgemen, he intends, in spring next, to get a Scotch whaler to convey him to Lancaster or Jones Sound, where a second winter is to be spent. Starting thence early in 1888, he will make for Fort Conger, Lieut. Greely's deserted station, and hopes to be able to settle in the course of that year the northern extension of Greenland, if not to reach the Pole itself. Col. Gilder takes with him hardly any supplies, as he intends to trust to his Eskimo for furnishing him with provisions. Mr. William Griffiths is the only European who accompanies him. The second American scheme is far less ambitious and adventurous in its nature, for Mr. R. E. Peary merely proposes to cross Greenland from Disco Bay to Francis Joseph Fiord. This, however, he merely looks upon as a preliminary step to further explorations.

Major Henrique de Carvalho is at length reported to have reached the capital of the Muata Yamvo, whom he prevailed upon to place himself under the protection of the King of Portugal, and to receive a Portuguese Resident. This news is stated to have given rise to great rejoicings at Loanda.

Interesting information on the proceedings of the German East African Company is to be found in a small book just published at Berlin under the title of 'Deutsch-Ostafrika,' by J. Wagner.

Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a description of Salejeir, a satellite of Celebes which the author, H. E. D. Engelhardt, predicts will become to Celebes what Madura has become to Java; a paper on the alluvial formations of Bangka, by Dr. Th. Posewitz; an account of the exploration of the Finke river in Central Australia, by Mr. D. Lindsay and Mr. H. Dittrich; and a statistical essay on emigration from the German Empire, by C. Strauss. These papers, with the exception of the last, are illustrated with maps.

An interesting account of Batum and the valley of the Chorok will be found in the July number of the *Revue de Géographie*. Its author, M. J. Mourier, has resided in the Caucasus during ten years. There are, in addition, articles by M. Drapeyron, 'On a Geographical High School'; on a pilgrimage to the temple of Jagernath, by the Count A. Mahé de la Bour-

donnais; and on Southern Australia, by M. E. Levasseur.

The Nuremberg Town Council has resolved to erect a statue to Martin Behaim, the cosmographer.

SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 29.—Mr. O. Salvin, V.P. in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Mr. J. Brazier, of Sydney, N.S.W., a series of eggs of the Pacific porphyrio (*Porphyrio vittensis*), and read a note showing the extraordinary fecundity of an individual of this species, which had laid in seven years 491 eggs.—Communications and letters were read: from Capt. Vipan, giving particulars of the nesting of a South American silurid fish (*Callichthys littoralis*) in his aquarium,—from Mr. G. C. Bourne, on the fauna of Diego Garcia, the southernmost island of the Chagos group, situated in the centre of the Indian Ocean,—by Mr. H. Saunders, on the collection of birds obtained by Mr. Gilbert C. Bourne on the island of Diego Garcia: the species represented in the collection were stated to be fourteen in number, of which one only was a land bird (introduced), the remainder being oceanic birds or migrants of wide distribution,—by Mr. J. B. Sutton, on the intervertebral disc between the odontoid process and the centrum of the axis in man,—by Prof. R. B. Wright, on *Sphyrnura asleri*, a recently discovered ectoparasitic trematode, intermediate between *Gyrodactylus* and *Polystomum*, which infests the gills and skin of *Menobranchius*.—from Mr. G. F. Mathew, on a new genus and some new species of Rhopalocera which he had obtained during a recent visit to the Solomon Islands,—by Mr. R. B. Sharpe, on a collection of birds from Perak, which contained examples of several forms hitherto only known from Sumatra, and a paper continuing the series of his notes on the specimens in the Hume Collection of Birds in the British Museum, the present communication treating of some of the rose finches, of *Lalage melanothorax*, and of some flycatchers of the genus *Siphia*.—by Mr. A. G. Butler, on a series of Lepidoptera collected by Major Yerbury at Campbellpore, Western India, containing examples of 177 species, many of them represented by a fair series of specimens, six of the butterflies and nineteen of the moths being described as new,—by Mr. Slater, on a collection of birds obtained by Mr. H. B. James from Tarapacá, Northern Chili, the collection containing 147 skins, referable to fifty-two species, amongst which was a new three-toed flamingo of special interest, which was proposed to be called *Phenicopterus jamesi*.—by Mr. A. S. Woodward, on the presence of a columella (pipiterygoid) in the skull of ichthyosaurus,—by Mr. H. Druce, on some new species of Heterocera from Tropical Africa,—and by Mr. Boulenger, on the additions made to the Batrachian Collection in the Natural History Museum since the publication of his catalogue. To the report were added descriptions of some new species, the most interesting of which was a new newt (*Geomolge fischeri*) from the Ussuri river, Manchuria.—This meeting closes the present session.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 7.—Mr. J. Jenner-Weir, V.P. in the chair.—Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass., U.S., was elected a Foreign Member.—The Rev. H. S. Gorham exhibited specimens of *Eucnemis capucina*, a species new to Britain, recently discovered in the New Forest by Dr. Sharp and Mr. Champion. He also exhibited specimens of *Cassida chloris*.—Dr. Sharp exhibited larvae of *Meloe*, and read notes on their habits.—Mr. Saunders exhibited a specimen of *Haliotus* infested with about thirty *Meloe* larvae.—Dr. Sharp expressed an opinion that the operations of these larvae were not the result of instinct, but were more like reflex actions.—The discussion was continued by Prof. Riley, who differed from Dr. Sharp, and believed these larvae were guided by instinct, as they showed a decided preference for particular hosts.—Mr. Jenner-Weir exhibited some specimens of *Lycana*, which he believed to be hybrids between *Lycana bellargus* and *Lycana icarus*. He also exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Jenner, four specimens of *Phosphanus hemipterus* taken at Lewes.—The Rev. W. W. Fowler exhibited two specimens of *Chrysomela cerealis*, lately taken by Dr. Ellis on Snowdon; also two specimens of *Actochoris readingii*, found at Falmouth.—Mr. E. B. Foulton called attention to the fact that certain lepidopterous larvae, if fed in captivity on an unusual food plant, subsequently refused to eat their usual food plants. Several species were mentioned in which this had been observed; and Mr. Stainton, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Goss made remarks on the subject.—Mr. Elisha exhibited bred specimens of the very rare *Geometra smaragdaria*.—M. A. Wailly exhibited a long series of silk-producing moths, including some remarkable hybrids.—Dr. Sharp read a paper 'On *Eucnemis*

capucina and its Larva.'—Mr. Dunning read a report on the subject of the recent successful importation and establishment of humble-bees in New Zealand, through the efforts of Mr. Nottidge, of Ashford, and the Canterbury (N.Z.) Acclimatization Society.—Mr. Peringuey communicated 'Notes on some Coleopterous Insects of the Family Psephenidae.'—Mr. J. B. Bridgman communicated 'Additions to the Rev. T. A. Marshall's Catalogue of British Ichneumonidae.'—Prof. Riley read 'Notes on the Phytophagous Habit, and on Alternation of Generation, in the Genus *Isosoma*.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Education, 7½.—Graphic Methods in School Work, Prof. T. H. Bagley.
Sat. Botanic, 3½.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

THE death is announced of Hermann Abich, the well-known geologist, famous for his researches in the Caucasus and Armenia. He was born in Berlin in 1806; he became a professor at Dorpat in 1842, and in 1844 was sent to the Caucasus on a scientific mission. In 1876 he settled in Vienna. Two volumes only of his intended *opus magnum*, giving the results of thirty years of research, have appeared.

THE death is reported from Kief of Prof. Otto Paulson, who enjoyed a high reputation in biological science. His 'Zur Anatomie des Diplozoon Paradoxum,' and his contributions to the 'Mélanges Biologiques' of the Académie des Sciences upon the epidermis of fishes, and upon the crustaceans of the Red Sea, among many other works, attracted much notice.

MR. LEWIS is going to publish a work on 'Massage as a Mode of Treatment,' by Dr. William Murrell. It will give a history of the subject and explain its mode of application and value as a therapeutic agent.

M. R. DUBOIS brought before the Académie des Sciences on the 7th of June a memoir on the 'Influence of Anæsthetic Vapours upon Living Tissues.' He examines chiefly the action of the vapours of chloroform, ether, carbon disulphide, and alcohol upon the protoplasm of animal and vegetable tissues. He shows that these vapours have the power of penetrating into the interior of the tissues, and of becoming substituted for the water which they normally contain, without changing the colloidal form of the protoplasm.

THE Reports of the Mining Registrars of the Gold-fields of Victoria for the quarter ending December, 1885, have been received. Mr. C. W. Langtree, Secretary for Mines, gives the total yield of gold in 1885 in the colony as follows: First quarter, 192,438 oz. 11 dwt. 15 gr.; second quarter, 185,037 oz. 15 dwt. 10 gr.; third quarter, 176,159 oz. 2 dwt. 21 gr.; fourth quarter, 181,582 oz. 16 dwt. 6 gr. Total, 735,218 oz. 6 dwt. 4 gr.

M. NORDENSKIÖLD communicated to the Académie des Sciences, through M. Berthelot, on June 15th, "remerciant l'Académie et M. Chevalier en particulier de leur participation au centenaire de Scheele."

M. LECOQ DE BOISEAUDRAN, at the séance of the Académie des Sciences on June 21st, drew attention to the *Monatsshefte für Chemie* for April, which contains the announcement of a discovery of a new metal by Herr E. Linnemann, which he named "Austrium," and which we mentioned on June 5th. This metal appears, by the description of its chemical characters, the method of its extraction from the orthite of Arendal, and its electric spectrum, to be probably gallium.

MR. TOPLEY, of the Geological Survey, the President of the Geologists' Association, and Prof. Lebour, of the Newcastle College of Science, will conduct the annual excursion, to commence August 2nd, in Northumberland. Mr. J. J. H. Teale will explain the igneous rocks of the district.

M. BÉCQUEREL, discussing a paper read by M. Pionchon before the Académie des Sciences on

the 'Calorimetric Study of Iron at Elevated Temperatures,' remarked that iron at about 600° C. presents a most remarkable change in its physical properties, since the attractive action exerted upon it by magnets is suddenly diminished. Nickel and cobalt, from a magnetic point of view, present effects of the same order, but at different temperatures—nickel at 400° C. and cobalt at white redness.

M. C. HILT publishes in the *Revue Universelle des Mines, de la Métallurgie, &c.*, 'Experiments on the Ignition of Coal Dust and Fire-Damp.' Coals containing from 16 to 24 per cent. of volatile matter appear more dangerous than either richer or poorer qualities. The ignition of coal dust may be induced by an explosion of fire-damp as well as by a blast, and the explosion may be occasioned on firing a blast by electricity as well as by a safety match or a port-fire. With dynamite there is less danger, and with gun-cotton dissolved in nitro-glycerine practically none, if it is ignited by a cap of sufficient force.

M. AIMÉ GIRARD brought before the Académie des Sciences on June 28th his 'Researches on the Development of Beetroot.' He has studied with much care the tap-root and radicles, and he arrives at the conclusion that the saccharine matter is formed exclusively in the parts of the plant above ground, and not in the underground parts of the plant.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JULY 31st.—5, Pall Mall East. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Piccadilly, W.—NOW OPEN from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.—Also a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Deceased BRITISH MASTERS. ALFRED EVERILL, Secretary.

ARUNDEL GALLERY EXHIBITION of nearly TWO HUNDRED UNPUBLISHED WATER-COLOUR COPIES, on a Reduced Scale, from Old Italian Frescoes and other Paintings, arranged Chronologically and in Schools. Open Daily from Ten till Five; Saturdays, Ten till Four.—Admission, Free. DOUGLAS H. GORDON, Secretary. Office of the Arundel Society, 19, St. James's Street, S.W.

'THE VALUE OF TREASURES.'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Precincts.' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.' 'The Dream of Filia's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Bibliothèque Internationale de l'Art.—Luca della Robbia, leur Vie et leur Œuvre d'après des Documents Inédits. Par J. Cavallucci et Émile Molinier. (Paris, Rouam.)

To strike out a new path in art is a piece of good fortune that is given to few, but what the artist has also produced work on the old lines on a level with the best of his fellows such originality denotes a nature more than ordinarily gifted, a character more than usually energetic. In the instance of Luca della Robbia, the fascination of his creations in a material which adds the charm of imperishable colour to forms that are invariably graceful and beautiful has made his name, even in foreign lands, a household word. Not so familiar to the many, yet more prized by students, are those works in bronze and marble that placed him in the same rank with Della Quercia and Ghiberti and second only to Donatello. Holding the almost unique position in the history of art it is no matter of surprise that he has been a favourite subject with biographers, and that he has received special attention from the annotators of Vasari. Luca's latest biography, and at the same time the most copious, is by Prof. Cavallucci and M. Molinier, whose joint work sums up the labours of their predecessors, and gives the result of their own researches. It may be accepted, not, perhaps, as the last word

Iron at Elevated
t iron at about
able change in
attractive action
suddenly dimini
from a magnetic
of the same order,
nickel at 400° C.

Revue Universi-
ie, &c., 'Experi-
Dust and Fire-
m 16 to 24 per
more dangerous
qualities. The
duced by an ex-
s by a blast, and
on firing a blast
safety match or a
is less danger,
a nitro-glycerine
by a cap of suffi-

before the Aca-
28th his 'Re-
Beetroot.' He
the tap-root and
conclusion that
ed exclusively in
ound, and not in
ant.

TER COLOURS.—The
CLOSE on SATURDAY
will Six.—Admission, 1s.
FF, R.W.S. Secretary.

TER COLOURS. Photo-
mission, 1s. Illustrated
OUR DRAWINGS BY
EVERITT, Secretary.

early TWO HUNDRED
on a Reduced Scale
arranged Chronologically
on till Four.—Admission
GORDON, Secretary,
street, S.W.

BRAT PICTURE, one
SW at the Lord Gilling
Prætorium, 'Christ'
a Wife, and his other
tion, 1s.

l'Art.—L
Œuvre d'apri
R. Cavallucci
Rouam.)

rt is a piece of
few, but when
work on the
e best of his
otes a nature
a character
in the instance
ination of his
adds the charm
orms that are
iful has made
is, a household
he many, yet
those works
d him in the
and Ghiberti
Holding this
history of art
t he has been
graphers, and
attention from
ca's latest bio-
me the most
ucci and M
sums up the
and gives the
t. It may be
the last work

because further documentary evidence relating to the works of Luca and his family may yet be brought to light, but as the critical biography which will remain a permanent standard of reference. And if in a second edition the authors could give photogravures of the bronze and marble work, and also of some, at least, of the more important pieces in glazed terra cotta, photographed direct from the originals, the volume would take a very high rank indeed in the roll of artistic literature. The present publication is profusely illustrated, but respecting the quality of a large portion of the illustrations the less said the better.

The origin of Luca's invention has long been a subject of interest both to students of the Renaissance and of ceramic art. The passage in Vasari dealing with the discovery is somewhat ambiguous; his seeming suggestion that Luca invented stanniferous glaze has, of course, no foundation in fact. In the treatise of the monk Theophilus a receipt is given for preparing the glaze, which was therefore known to and used by the Greeks of the Lower Empire. Earlier by a century than the period of Della Robbia, Pietro del Bono in his 'Margarita Preciosa' also explains the process in detail, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Luca was acquainted with the tin-glazed lustre ware produced at Valencia. Messrs. Cavallucci and Molinier point out that the Valencia ware was known in France in 1453, since the inventory of the effects of Jacques Cœur contains, "*Item, cinq platz et cinq potz de terre, ouvrage de Valence.*" Again, in the inventory of the furniture of the Château d'Angers, belonging to King René (1471), are entries like these: "*Item, ung grant plat de terre de Valence, où a au fons ung eagle.*" "*Item, ung lamperon de terre blanche, peint à fleurs perses.*" Now if this pottery was familiar to the French it would be equally so to the Florentines. Among the proofs of this the authors cite an interesting extract from the account-book of King René: "*A Jacobo de Passi, le dit XI^e jour du dit mois (11 Décembre, 1447), trente-huit florins six gros, pour les choses qui s'ensuivent, c'est assavoir: pour ung bacin, une haiguière et trois chandeliers de cuivre à ouvrage de Damas, xxviii florins; pour trois platz de terre de Mailloreque, i florin six gros.....*" The important points in this document are the date, 1447 (Luca's first known work in enamelled terra cotta was produced in 1443); then the term "terre de Mailloreque," the earliest reference we have to the pottery of Majorca; or is it, as the authors pertinently ask, intended to designate an Italian ware already known as "maiolica"? Finally, the Jacobo de Passi is a member of the Pazzi family, the same whose arms were executed by Luca in his particular ware, the medallion itself being in the South Kensington Museum.

But if the invention of stanniferous enamel, or even its first use in Tuscany, cannot be claimed for Luca della Robbia, there is every probability that he first applied it to sculpture in Italy. Mr. J. C. Robinson in his valuable catalogue of the Italian sculpture at the South Kensington Museum states that in all probability small religious bas-reliefs had been produced in

Italy in glazed pottery many centuries before Luca's time. He does not, however, indicate where these are to be found; late pieces, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are, of course, well known. A bas-relief over the door of the church of San Egidio at Florence, by Lorenzo de' Bicci and executed in 1424, was long supposed to be an example of glazed terra cotta; it is now known to be simply painted. Terra-cotta sculpture had certainly been employed for architectural decoration earlier than the fifteenth century, and there is every reason to suppose it would be generally painted. Another kind of polychromatic exterior decoration consisted of the *bacini*, described by Mr. Fortnum in *Archæologia*, vol. xlii. However brilliant the pigments applied to external sculpture, they will soon, even in the climate of Italy, become dimmed and tarnished, naturally a source of grief to both artists and the public. The problem presenting itself was: given this expeditious and inexpensive mode of sculpture, to paint it in a material permanently retaining its original colours. It was solved by Luca della Robbia, and among the hints leading up to the invention must doubtless be included the *bacini* decoration of the church front and *campanile*. Recent investigations in Oriental art indicate another source from which Luca may have derived the original suggestion for his invention. We now know that inscriptions, ornamentation, and in some cases figures and animals in relief, coated with stanniferous enamel and painted, were largely employed for internal and external decoration in Persia and other Mussulman countries as early as the thirteenth century. The marvels of this splendid decoration would naturally be described in glowing terms by travellers to the East on their return home, and such narratives would certainly reach the ear of a man like Della Robbia. It may, perhaps, be impossible to cite a passage in the published writings of the early Italian travellers containing such description. Narratives of that period are very concise, yet remarks in Lionardo Frescobaldi's 'Viaggio' (Frescobaldi visited the East in 1384) show that he had an eye for artistic matters, and much that these travellers omitted in their writings would doubtless be the subject of conversation with their friends. Therefore it is highly probable that if Luca had not himself seen specimens of polychromatic glazed terra cotta, such as may be found in the Persian collection at the South Kensington Museum, they were not unknown to him from hearsay.

Want of space forbids mention of many subjects important in the history of the Della Robbia which are discussed in the volume. One, however, from its interest to English students, may be glanced at. This relates to the series of medallions, painted in the flat, representing the months, attributed by the South Kensington Museum catalogue to Luca della Robbia. The authors are evidently adverse to the attribution, and therefore also to the hypothesis that they formed part of the decoration of the study of Cosimo de' Medici. A main difficulty in determining the question is the limited data for establishing points of comparison. Mr. Robinson is probably right in asserting they belong to the first half of the fifteenth cen-

tury. Of that period, or a little later, we have by Luca an example of painting in the flat in the floral decoration of the tomb of Bishop Federighi (1450), now in the church of S. Francesco di Paola at Bellosguardo, and this certainly has little affinity with the medallions in point of execution. The painting on the fountain in the sacristy of Sta. Maria Novella has been cited, but that dates from 1497. Taking the representation of the human figure in the medallion, it must be confessed to be unlike the form in the sculpture of Luca, although the epithet applied to it by the authors cannot be accepted as accurate. We give the sentence in which they sum up their examination of the series:—

"Nous sommes alors en droit de nous demander si l'on n'a pas bien à la légère attribué à notre artiste des pièces qui ne sont point de nature à faire honneur à son talent, ni à faire l'éloge des Médicis, capables de se contenter d'une décoration aussi mesquine."

The description of Cosimo's studio by Vasari, and also by Filarete, naturally suggests the studio of Duke Federico of Urbino. There all the decoration is rich, select, and redolent of Renaissance culture; that of Cosimo would be scarcely less so. The execution of the decoration in a chamber so small would be careful and cherished, and the motives and allusions would probably be classical; such, indeed, were the subjects of the medallions carved by Donatello for the same palace. In the case of the South Kensington medallions, both subject and treatment point to exterior decoration, and probably for a fountain, summer house, or a villa in the country. Further researches may yet discover their authorship; until disproved most authorities will accept them as being from the workshop of Luca, if he did not actually paint them himself. In any case they stand among the most precious and delightful monuments of fifteenth century Florentine art.

English Caricaturists and Graphic Humourists of the Nineteenth Century, and how they Illustrated and Interpreted their Times. By G. Everitt. Illustrated. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

MR. EVERITT is a discriminating and careful writer, and almost at the opening of this volume he explains what meaning he attaches to the words "caricature" and "satire." He quotes the definition of Johnson that caricature signifies "an exaggerated resemblance in drawings." Francis Grose's 'Rules for drawing Caricatures' is one of several books professing to give instructions in an art which nowadays no one would think of taking lessons in, though a century ago it seems to have been regarded as a "genteel accomplishment." In it Grose says much the same thing as Johnson had already said. Mr. Everitt considers these definitions to be no longer applicable, and thinks that caricature has for a very long time been held to include within its meaning any pictorial or graphic satire, whether it be exaggerated or not. We believe that our author is mistaken. The distinction is not only still maintained by all but slipshod writers, but it is still desirable, and, indeed, indispensable whenever anything like exact terminology is in question.

What to a certain extent accounts for the loose manner in which the terms "satire" and "caricature" have of late been employed is the fact that, as Mr. Everitt truly says, within the last fifty years a change has come over the spirit of what we are accustomed to call satirical design and he calls caricature. The men with red and bloated features, three-bottle men and toppers, who were monsters of obesity and gross manners, are no longer to be found, and therefore their portraits are now hardly credible. As they no longer exist drawings of them are looked upon as monstrous caricatures, whereas the fact is these drawings were not monstrous, but sufficiently exact to be described as satires. With the increased refinement of manners all forms and modes of exaggeration have been so far reduced that, although there is no loss of materials for satire, there is little or nothing for a judicious artist to caricature. The term "caricature" has survived its original purpose, and is loosely used instead of "satire," but it is not correctly so used. The right meaning remains exactly as Johnson gave it, and Webster rightly defines *caricature* as "a figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the original."

It is very important that this matter should be made clear. Hogarth was not a caricaturist at all, or only occasionally so, and he would have been indignant with any one who so designated him. Indeed, on more than one occasion he—as, of course, no one knows better than Mr. Everitt—strenuously denied that there was any caricature in his designs. It has been shown in the introduction to the fourth volume of the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum' that so far from having exaggerated, *i. e.* caricatured, what he engraved and painted, Hogarth in the 'Four Stages of Cruelty,' where he is supposed to have exaggerated most, actually depicted atrocities which occurred not only in his day, but have been repeated in our own more humane time. To call Hogarth a caricaturist is altogether unjust, and yet, if we accept the loose terminology Mr. Everitt affects, we are quite at liberty thus to insult his memory. Mr. Everitt, in fact, supplies a capital illustration of the sense in which Hogarth employed the term "caricature":—

"Some writers know so little of him [Hogarth] that they have not only described his portrait of Wilkes as a *caricature*, but have cited the inscription on his veritable contemporary *caricature* of Churchill in proof of the assertion. Now what says this inscription? 'The Bruiser (Churchill, once the Reverend) in the character of a Russian Hercules, regaling himself after having killed the monster *Caricatura*, that so severely galled his virtuous friend, the heaven-born Wilkes.' Hogarth's use of the word *caricatura* conveys a meaning which is not patent at first sight; Wilkes's leer was the leer of a satyr, 'his face,' says Macaulay, 'was so hideous that the caricaturists were forced in their own despite to flatter him.' The real sting lies in the accuracy of Hogarth's portrait (a fact which Wilkes himself admitted), and it is in this sarcastic sense that Hogarth makes use of the word '*Caricatura*.'"

Macaulay's statement is a mere antithetical word-flourish, but Hogarth's designs very aptly illustrate the difference between satire and caricature. The former implies truth

displayed in a particular light, the latter cannot exist without exaggeration. Churchill had used the vilest means to insult Hogarth. His habits were sottish, and he was addicted to what was aptly called "bruising." Hogarth therefore represented him as a beer-drinking bear, with the bands of the clergy, whose profession he had disgraced, round his neck, and leaning on a club on each knot of which the word "lye" is written. Everybody in those days knew what were the lies, not the least gross of which was causing it to be inferred that Hogarth and Wilkes had been on such intimate terms that the act of satirizing the "heaven-born" was of the nature of a desertion.

Mr. Everitt, notwithstanding his definition to the contrary, is often careful in applying his terms. For example, he designates Gillray, Rowlandson, and Bunbury as "the three great caricaturists of the last century." This is undoubtedly true if the reader accepts our sense of the word "caricature," but perfectly untrue if Hogarth is to be called a caricaturist.

It is rather faint praise to say that "Rowlandson was an able draughtsman and something more." He was a good deal more than "something." The cut of 'All the Talents' here given as a specimen of Rowlandson's work is not a characteristic one. It is only partially true that Rowlandson's "women are the overblown beauties of the Drury Lane and Covent Garden of his day." It is quite true that "the genius of James Gillray has won him the title of 'The Prince of Caricaturists,' a title he well earned and thoroughly deserved, for Gillray, who was anything but "a rollicking blade" (in fact, he was really one of the saddest of men), often approached Cruikshank in humour, and of all our satirical artists was the nearest to Hogarth. Mr. Everitt carefully points out the influence Gillray exercised upon Cruikshank. We do not see how that influence could have failed to be great, and, indeed, we wonder it was not very much greater.

Mr. Everitt writes with marked ability and acumen. With his conclusions it is not always possible to agree, but much may be learnt from his occasional observations. One of the leading features of his book is a very elaborate and generally just account of Cruikshank. We think Mr. Everitt does not allow enough for the wonderful imagination—a term we use in almost its highest sense—of G. Cruikshank, in respect to which we reckon him to be worthy of a place among the greatest of the moderns. Mr. Everitt not unnaturally makes too much of the mere accidents of Cruikshank's art, such as his queer costumes and style, and the bad proportions of his figures. It is true that on p. 350 he says, when speaking of Hablot K. Browne, that such topics as an artist's imagination "fall more within the province of the art critic than the scope and purpose of a book which treats of graphic satirists and comic artists of the nineteenth century." But how without taking heed of them can we estimate George Cruikshank? The chapter on this great designer is not only the most full of fact and thought of any in the book, but it is the most exact. His connexion with Dickens and Ainsworth and the causes

which led to the decay of his reputation are consistently and clearly explained. Mr. Everitt notices and refutes the strange assertion that Cruikshank "never executed a drawing which could call a blush into the cheek of modesty"; but that "book illustration was scarcely an art until George Cruikshank made it so" is an ill-considered statement, open to criticism of the most damaging kind. R. Seymour's history and his claims to be the inventor of 'Pickwick' are well dealt with. Mr. Everitt over-estimates the powers of R. Seymour and H. K. Browne, although they were both able men; but the rise of "H. B." and the circumstances which favoured it could hardly be more carefully or temperately set forth. Our author attributes a great deal too much influence to "H. B." as a satirist (he was no caricaturist) who "was destined to work a complete revolution in the style and manner of English caricature," although there is a good deal of truth in the statement that "pictures [satirical drawings] might be made mildly diverting without actual coarseness or exaggeration." Mildly diverting the famous sketches are no doubt, but this is their chief merit. To his long practice as a miniature painter the success of "H. B." as a taker of likenesses is obviously due. The sketch of John Leech is a capital outline very copiously and cleverly filled in. However, although they are fully set forth, Mr. Everitt rather pooh-poohs the sufferings Leech endured from organ-grinders at Kensington. His sufferings were anything but the vagaries of an overworked nervous temperament; indeed, nothing could be more real.

Of H. K. Browne our author cleverly says that, although never guilty of a caricature in his life, the larger portion of his drawings were caricatures pure and simple. Here is an instance (one of not a few) where Mr. Everitt, unable to maintain his own application of the meaning of "caricature," uses it in its proper sense. Charles Lever, speaking of Browne's etchings to 'Jack Hinton,' complained that they were caricatures in Johnson's sense. "The character of my books," said Lever, with quite unconscious humour, "for uproarious people and incident I owe to Master 'Phiz.'" This is very funny. The following criticism on "Phiz" is not only good in itself, but an excellent example of Mr. Everitt's manner:

"In addition to an absence of comic inspiration, the creative faculty of Cruikshank and Leech was wanting to Hablot Knight Browne. In order to carry out an idea, it was necessary that it should be put into his head; for leave him to himself, and he could do absolutely nothing. George Cruikshank and John Leech, after receiving instructions, would proceed to realize them in their own way, and after their own fashion; but this was not the case with Hablot Knight Browne. While he could realize the ideas of another with peculiar success when the subject took his fancy, he could neither enlarge nor improve upon it, and in this lies the difference between genius and mere ability. Lacking an inherent sense of humour, he copied Cruikshank, and hence his exaggerations and failures as a comic designer; but he was ultimately a *Romanorum*—the last representative of the famous men whose art was fostered and encouraged by Charles Dickens, by Charles Lever, by Harrison Ainsworth, and by Richard Bentley. The services which these eminent men

rendered to the novelists who like them were dead and gone can scarcely be appreciated; for we presume few will deny that their labours lent a charm, a beauty, and an interest to their works, which largely tended to promote their sale. The fortunes of 'Jack Shepherd,' of 'The Miser's Daughter,' of 'The Tower of London'—the success obtained by nearly all the novels of Ainsworth which obtained any success at all, were mainly due to the pencil of Cruikshank. The reputation of 'Oliver Twist'—a morbid novel—was made in a great measure by him; but for John Leech, neither 'Mr. Ledbury,' 'The Scattergood Family,' 'The Marchioness of Brinvilliers,' or 'Richard Savage' would have survived to our day. To him the novels of Mr. R. W. Surtees [i.e., the trash called 'Ask Mamma,' 'Plain or Ringlets?'] and the like owe their entire popularity; while his genius conferred vitality on the rubbish of A. Beckett. How far the needle of 'Phiz' contributed to the ultimate success of the great raconteur, Charles James Lever, we are in no position to state; that it proved a very large factor there can be no matter of doubt."

The learned Director of the National Portrait Gallery has compiled and printed *A Catalogue of all Known Portraits, Busts, Engravings from Portraits, &c., of William Pitt*. This valuable list indicates the whereabouts, character, artist's names, and date of each example in chronological order, beginning with Copley's drawings, now preserved at Chevening, dated 1779, when the statesman was twenty years of age, and made for the 'Death of Chatham' picture in the National Gallery. The list includes the Mulgrave picture, which we described in "The Private Collections of England: Mulgrave Castle." It is by Hoppner, and that of which the Prince Regent remarked, "Aye, there he is, with his d—d obstinate face." We miss the life-size, full-length picture in oil of Pitt as a youth, and placed under a tree, which was at the Academy a few years since. The catalogue contains 161 examples, all told, and must have cost much labour and time. It cannot fail to be useful to collectors.

Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood in the Days of our Grandfathers. (Nimmo.)—This comely volume contains Shepherd's capital views of Edinburgh sites and buildings as they were about 1820, published a few years later with a dedication by John Britton to Sir Walter Scott. We think the first edition appeared in 1829. The plates are very good indeed, clear, sharply drawn, and firmly engraved by Radclyffe, J. B. Allen, Cruse, and others, and they are well esteemed by collectors and local antiquaries. Many of the buildings have been, to the destruction of their historical interest, considerably altered since painstaking Shepherd set to work to delineate "Auld Reekie" as it was in the days of the author of 'Waverley.' Mr. James Gowans has embodied with these excellent views so much of the original text as still relates to the localities; he has completed the historical and descriptive notices to the present time, and warned his readers of many alterations which have been effected. Thus, they are told that "a wide and precipitous thoroughfare" has taken the place of the old High School Wynd, with its tumble-down wooden fronts and façades of time-worn stone. Altogether the book is well worth having and keeping. Owners of taste will destroy or hide the cover, which is defaced with "neat" figures of Guardsmen printed in red, black, and white on a sky-blue ground. If not his publisher, at least Mr. Gowans, who professes to reverence art and appreciate beauty, ought to have rejected such a design as this.

Edinburgh Past and Present, by J. B. Gillies (Edinburgh, Oliphant & Co.), comprises a considerable number of woodcuts of very unequal qualities. Some of these we have seen before,

and we fancy they are a conglomeration of all sorts from numerous sources, some of which are made respectable by age, others by their neatness. The letterpress, by various hands, is not confined to the Scottish metropolis, but embraces much of its neighbourhood. It is a little dry.

Kay's Edinburgh Portraits: a Series of Anecdotal Biographies, chiefly of Scotchmen. Written by J. Paterson, and edited by J. Maidment. 2 vols. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—The idea of reprinting this amusing and bitterly sarcastic book was not a bad one. In fact, it was worthy of being carried out in a much more liberal spirit than prompted the rather ignominious volumes before us. Kay's etchings are not works of art, yet their author was not only an extraordinary humourist, but, like "H. B.," whom he resembled in the defects of his draughtsmanship, he could "hit off to a T" (that is the exact phrase) the whimsical peculiarities and oddities of his victims. Like "H. B.," his art was good enough for his purpose; like the elder Doyle, he rarely drew anything more difficult than a silhouette, and his satires, though sharp, never degraded or insulted their victims. Barring this last particular, Kay resembles very much the Marquis Townshend, his contemporary and a worse artist, who spared nobody. Being thus inferior in art, it was the more needful Kay's caricatures should have been reproduced better than these volumes show has been the case. A great deal of Kay's fun is obscured by the feebleness of the reproductions. Some of them make Kay's work worse than it really is. The less important articles have been, without much detriment to the whole, omitted. Their places should have been filled by a good index.

UNDER the title of *The Seine and Loire, Messrs. Virtue & Co.* have published a new edition of Turner's 'Rivers of France,' with impressions from the original plates, which were found in an excellent condition, not very much inferior to that in which we are accustomed to find them in the later issues of this superb work. In the 'Rivers,' as every one knows, are to be found some of the masterpieces of English engraving, so far as landscape is concerned, such as W. Miller's exquisite translation of 'Rouen from St. Catherine's Hill,' an engraving worthy of its original; Brandard's sculptural 'Château de la Maillerie' and 'Quillebeuf'; J. Cousen's 'Honfleur,' and his astonishing version of 'Château Gaillard from the South'; and J. Smith's wilderness of clouds in 'Château Gaillard from the East.' Some of them are more veracious than others. For example, the views of Château Gaillard are to a considerable extent trustworthy in their main features; the views of Rouen give the sentiment and peculiarities of that wonderful landscape with almost perfect exactness, although here and there details occur on which no one need rely. The 'View of the Seine between Mantes and Vernon,' of which there is a brilliant engraving by R. Brandard, is most delicate and beautiful; but its fidelity, in the mere prosaic sense of that term—a sense on which those savants insist who delight in pointing out errors of painters who sin against the fauna and flora of their subjects—is more than questionable. 'Mantes,' with the gigantic twin towers and the lesser Gothic tower near them, is, so far as they are concerned, open to much suspicion. Indeed, it is in these respects quite incredible. But the sky cannot be challenged. The composition is magical, from the loop of fishermen's floats on the calm river to the tract of light along the distant margin of the water, broken as it is by the piers of the bridge. Although Turner hurried over the drawing of 'St. Germain,' which is in the National Gallery, and the plate by Allen is but indifferent, the design is one of the grandest things the painter ever

conceived. The lines of the land are laid with consummate skill; the buildings and the river are in exquisite taste and proportion, both as concerns their tones and positions. 'St. Denis' is another noble example, and the plate engraved from it by S. Fisher is a tolerable translation of a drawing which called forth one of the most poetical of Mr. Ruskin's descriptions of landscape—a description which owes more to the writer than to the painter. Armytage's 'Confluence of the Seine and Marne' fascinated Mr. Ruskin; yet the print is not so fine as others we have named. Higham's 'Paris, the Boulevards,' is a real masterpiece. In W. Miller's 'Melun' the mid-distance is wonderful. The magnificently broad 'Troyes,' by Armytage; Wallis's stately 'Blois, the Castle,' some parts of which are a little flat; W. R. Smith's classic 'Amboise,' a still finer thing than Brandard's 'Blois'; Wallis's superbly broad and masterly in tone 'Tours I.'; Willmore's 'Saumur from the Left Bank'; and Miller's 'Between Clairmont and Mauves,' are also among the finest examples. In place of L. Ritchie's tedious and generally trivial notes Mr. M. B. Huish has substituted a series of intelligent comments, which are always suited to the occasion, frequently acute, and usually amusing. On the whole, we are very glad to recommend this creditable revival of one of the finest works of its kind to all whom it may concern. Of the sixty-one prints none is without its charm.

Practical House-Decoration. By J. W. Facey. (Lockwood & Co.)—The worst portion of this handbook is its exceedingly bad woodcuts. We cannot say much for the taste of the author, who recommends many silly and common designs for decorations, the greater number of which are quite in the vein of the modern and popular decorator. There is, however, a good deal of common sense (much of which is very common indeed) in the so-called practical part of Mr. Facey's lucubrations.

The Art of Pen-and-Ink Drawing, commonly called "Etching," by H. R. Robertson (Winsor & Newton), has some very bad cuts indeed—a cruel libel on F. Hals, for instance; and the gentle spirit of F. Walker will shudder when he sees what has been done to one of his best works. Mr. Robertson would have written better if he had taken more pains and had more to say. For example, take this from p. 37: "The enamelled paper known as 'clay-faced' has come into use of late years, especially for drawings to be afterwards reproduced by photo-mechanical processes. It is said to be a coating of china-clay with which the surface is prepared; and their speciality is that black lines can be easily erased with a penknife."

A Practical Manual of Wood Engraving, by W. N. Brown (Lockwood & Co.), reminds us of Mrs. Glasse and her hare. Without drawing the wood engraver will, the reader is told, be no artist. "The artistic part is drawing with the graver. Learn then, first, to draw, to see form, and to be able to express it in the easiest way, by charcoal, or chalk, or pencil upon paper." By all means let the pupil do this, and when he has done so much he will be in a condition to profit by the simple and practical—that is, so far as a book on such a subject can be practical—instructions of this little volume.

Les Lettres et les Arts, Juin, 1886, Tome Deuxième (Boussod, Valadon & Co.), is more attractive than the previous volume, to which we have already called attention. The account of 'Louis XV. et Madame de Pompadour,' by M. Chabouillet, gives details which associate the Marquise with art and artists in the persons of Pigalle, Boucher, and others whom she very frankly consorted with. The statues made of her by the charming sculptor furnish the major part of this bright, complete, and interesting monograph. We do not commend the horsey though amusing notice of 'Tom Bred,' nor that which professes to illustrate the characteristics of

Mdlle. Jeanne Granier. A series of notes rapidly made on the Salon of this year is not analysis, criticism, nor description, but it is lively and readable. Some of its illustrations are excellent.

L'Art, Onzième Année, Tome II. (Paris, Rouam), is representative of the recent level of this now long-established serial, but it does not surpass it. On the whole, the standard to which it is now adapted is less learned and choice than it used to be. The etchings, although excellent in their way, are not from such fine subjects nor so carefully executed as at first. The quality of the woodcuts does not improve, and it sometimes deteriorates; for instance, the cut of the Petrus Christus on p. 57, the rude sketches of Ravenna mosaics on pp. 50 and 51, and the Rubens on p. 127. The best etching, by M. Mordant, reproduces A. More's portrait of Jean Gallus at Cassel; the most interesting and curious example is the cut by M. Bichard after the strange portrait of a woman, with the half-covered shrunken bust and wire-like ringlets of golden hair, which is in the Museum at Frankfort, and remains an enigma to many who are not satisfied with the 'Jeune Fille, École Italienne,' of the catalogue. The most important parts of the text are M. Berggruen's account of Rubens's pictures in Austria; M. Michel on Brauer at Munich, and his notes on Van Dyck and G. Coques at Cassel; and M. Müntz's highly intelligent essays on Flemish and German artists in Italy during the fifteenth century, twenty-four in number. M. Michel's paper on the last years of Rembrandt is a most interesting notice, embodying the newly discovered records of the relations of the painter with his mistress H. Stoffels and his son Titus. Hendrickie appears to have supplied a female type frequently observable in Rembrandt's later pictures, e.g., the 'Bather' in the National Gallery, the 'Bathsheba' in the Collection Lacaze, and elsewhere. The date is c. 1649 (Saskia died in 1642). Cornelia, Hendrickie's daughter by Rembrandt, was baptized in the Oudekerk October 30th, 1654. She was the peasant of Ransdorp who was mentioned erroneously by Houbraken. Titus and Hendrickie treated Rembrandt like a child; they endeavoured to secure him peace from his creditors and rest for his work by making a compact which enabled them to deal for his benefit with the inheritance of Saskia and the proceeds of the sale of the master's pictures, etchings, engravings, woodcuts, and curiosities.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 9th and 10th inst. the following. Pictures: J. F. Rigaud, Portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, J. Bacon, and Sir W. Chambers, three half-length figures, 252*l*. Sir J. Reynolds, Lady Chambers, wife of Sir W. Chambers, 551*l*. G. Metsu, A Woman scouring a Kettle at a Window, with utensils, 173*l*; A Gentleman leading his Horse into a Blacksmith's Shop, 399*l*. P. De Hooghe, Interior, with a lady feeding an infant, a servant bringing in a dish of fish, 131*l*. J. Van Huysum, A Group of Flowers in a Sculptured Vase, with fruits and insects on a marble slab, 173*l*. J. Ruysdael, The Edge of a Forest, with a river falling in a cascade over a rock, 136*l*. Snyders, A Porcupine attacked by Dogs, 294*l*. Canaletto, View of Venice, looking from the Piazzetta at the corner of the Doge's Palace, 105*l*; View in an Italian City, with a carriage and figures, 147*l*. D. Teniers, The Archers, a party of ten peasants shooting at a mark, 477*l*. Sir P. Lely, Ann, Daughter of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, 273*l*; Mrs. Jenny Deering, 435*l*. P. De Koningh, A Bird's-Eye View over a River, with buildings, peasants, and animals, 472*l*. Rembrandt, A Rabbi, seated, 109*l*. Drawing: Mrs. Fielding, Wife of Henry Fielding the Author, 53*l*.

Five-Fri Cassip.

THANKS to the Dilettanti Society, the National Gallery has been enriched by the addition on loan of the famous large groups of portraits, on two canvases, by Reynolds, of the members of the Society in 1777-9. As they were much remarked at the exhibition of Sir Joshua's works in the Grosvenor Gallery in 1884, and fully described in the catalogue, we shall not say more than that, although they were many years ago repaired with exceptional skill, they are in admirable condition. They have been repeatedly cleaned.

A GREAT improvement has been effected recently at Dulwich by adding a room to the extremity furthest from the entrance of the gallery. The collection is better shown, as extra space has been given to some of the more important paintings, and a certain number of them are in a better light. Reynolds's 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse,' the two large Gainsboroughs, and various smaller examples are in the new room. This is the second improvement of the kind lately effected at Dulwich. Many of our readers may not be aware that the Dulwich Gallery is now open every weekday from ten till four o'clock in winter and ten till five in summer, without tickets.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish Mr. Holman Hunt's articles on Pre-Raphaelitism, revised and with a few illustrations. This is entirely independent of the book which Mr. Harry Quilter is preparing, and for which Mr. Holman Hunt has sanctioned any quotation from his *Contemporary Review* articles that Mr. Quilter may wish to make.

THE National Portrait Gallery has just purchased the portraits of General Fairfax and his lady from Gilling Castle (which was sold at Christie's), and a portrait of J. Betterton the actor, duplicate of the one in a black robe at Knole.

THE exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's pictures in New Bond Street will, we are informed, very shortly close. His painting of 'Rienzi,' the absence of which we regretted when the collection was opened to the public, has been lately added to the gallery. It is, we are sorry to say, in a deplorable condition. Being in a bad state, it was repaired to such an extent, and in a style so completely foreign to that of the painter when young, that the greater part of its technical and all its historical value has vanished. At present it is a mere wreck of its former self.

THE Report of the Arundel Society for 1885 announces an increase in its annual subscriptions of nearly 440*l*., and an improvement in the sales of publications and other stock. There was a decline of entrance donations to the copying fund. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 428*l*., 400*l*. of which was owing to the removal of the Society's establishment to St. James's Street, where, to secure increased publicity, the Society is now seated, and where the valuable and instructive collection of unpublished water-colour copies from old Italian masters, nearly two hundred in number, has been chronologically arranged in the new gallery, and opened to the public free. Here all persons without restriction may study the historical development of Italian fresco painting. New subjects as follows are in hand for the Society: an altarpiece by N. da Foligno at Gualdo Tadino; one of the frescoes by G. Gozzoli in the Riccardi Chapel at Florence, representing a procession of the Three Kings; 'St. Jerome in his Study,' by V. Carpaccio, in S. Giorgio dei Schiavoni at Venice; two frescoes by P. Veronese of groups of allegorical figures in the Villa Masere; the series of frescoes by Romanino in the Castle of Malpaga; 'Christ among the Doctors,' by B. Boccacini, in the Cathedral at Cremona; 'The Procession of St. George and the Dead Dragon,' by Carpaccio; 'The Adoration of the Magi,' at

Collalto, by Pordenone; Luini's small fresco of the Holy Family in Sta. Maria degli Angeli at Lugano; and Palma Vecchio's 'Virgin and Child,' with SS. George and Lucy, in S. Stefano at Vicenza.

373,000 persons visited the Salon of this year, nearly 30,000 more than did so in 1885. Last year the receipts at the turnstiles were 301,000 francs; this year they were 308,000 francs, or, including the subscriptions for tickets, 315,000 francs, to which add 11,000 francs paid by the contractor for refreshments, and the profits of the catalogues, making in all about 330,000 francs.

MESSRS. BOUSSOD, VALADON & Co. have on view a few choice pictures from the recently closed Salon, including some which were mentioned in our review of that exhibition. They are M. Bouguereau's 'Springtime'; M. J. Breton's 'Bretonne'; M. Mercier's 'Venus's Blood'; 'Le Jeu de Fusil,' by M. Flameng; and 'Summer,' by M. Kaemmerer.

OUR readers will notice with interest the enormous prices obtained for two portraits by Sir P. Lely, as stated in another column, at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods.

A NEW hall has been opened in the Musée de Sculpture Comparée, on the Trocadéro, Paris; in it are chiefly deposited casts from monuments of the south and centre of France.

THE French authorities having decided against retaining for future execution M. Falguière's model of a triumphal car, horses, and victorious figures which has for some time past crowned the Arc d'Étoile, that work is now being removed, and the group, the general picturesqueness and vigour of which are undeniable, will be destroyed.

M. RAJON has finished a fine etching of the portrait of M. Meissonier, in full face, about one-third life size. It shows the painter's head only, with the long beard.

THE 19th Century Art Society has opened a special exhibition of 'Turner's Battle of the Nile and blowing up of L'Orient.' The private view occurs to-day; the public will be admitted on Monday next.

THE following works, mentioned in our review of the Salon, which closed on the 30th ult., have been bought by the French Government. Pictures: 'Floréal,' by M. R. Collin; 'Portrait de M. Pasteur,' by M. Edelfelt; 'La Plaine,' by M. V. Binet; 'Bibelots du Musée de Cluny,' by M. J. Bail; 'La Mort de l'Évêque Prætextatus,' by M. E. Bordes; 'Rezonville,' by M. A. Morot; 'Le Paysan Blessé,' by M. A. Brouillet; 'Victime,' by M. F. Pelez; 'Le Plateau de la Montjoie,' by M. L. G. Pelouse; 'Bataillon Carré,' by M. Protais; 'Combat de Fère-Champenoise,' by M. L. Blant; 'Remise du Corps du Général Guilhem,' by M. Gardette; 'Vercingétorix se rend à César,' by M. Motte; 'La Chapelle de la Madeleine,' by M. A. Bloch; 'Le Pain Bénit,' by M. Dagnan-Bouveret; 'La Confrontation,' by M. Boutigny; 'Ancienne Jetée du Tréport un Jour de Tempête,' by M. E. Berthelon; 'Un Vieux,' by M. J. E. Valadon; 'Vue prise aux Environs de Cannes,' by M. J. J. Bellel; and 'Automne,' by M. Schuller. Sculptures: 'Au But,' by M. Boucher; 'Jeune Vendangeur,' by M. Dumilatre; 'Satyre et Nymphe,' by M. J. Desbois; 'Hippomène,' by M. Injalbert; and 'Persuasion,' by M. Godebski.

THE City of Paris has bought from the Salon the under-mentioned pieces of sculpture, the prices of which it will be interesting to compare with the 1,000*l*. paid for that Griffin which is still allowed to make Temple Bar and British art ridiculous: M. G. Michel, 'Circé,' bronze group, 12,000 fr.; M. Cornu, 'Belle Vendangeur,' group in plaster, 7,000 fr.; M. Mathurin Moreau, 'L'Avenir,' statue in marble, 3,000 fr.; M. Jacques Perrin, 'Botteleur,' in plaster, 4,000 fr.

small fresco of
degli Angeli at
'Virgin and
Lucy,' in S.

on of this year,
in 1885. Last
were 301,000
francs, or,
tickets, 315,000
francs paid by the
profits of the
10,000 francs.

& Co. have on
the recently
which were men-
tioned. They
'M.J. Breton's
'Blood'; 'Le
and 'Summer,'

h interest the
ro portraits by
er column, at
eds.

n the Musée de
cadémie, Paris;
om monuments

decided against
M. Falguière's
and victorious
past crowned
now being re-
al picturesque-
eniable, will be

etching of the
ull face, about
painter's head

y has opened a
'Battle of the
'The private
will be admitted

d in our review
30th ult., have
ernment. Pic-
; 'Portrait de

'La Plaine,' by
sée de Cluny,
Evêque Præter-
ville,' by M. A.
M. A. Brouillet;
Le Plateau de
use; 'Bataillon
Fère-Champe-
de Corps du
lette; 'Vercin-
M. Motte; 'La

M. A. Bloch;
'Bouvetet; 'La
y; 'Ancienne
'Empête,' by M.
J. E. Valadon;
Cannes,' by M.
y M. Schuller.
ucher; 'Jeune
e; 'Satyre et
'Hippomène,'
asion,' by M.

from the Salon
sculpture, the
ting to compare
Griffin which is
Bar and British
'Circé,' bronze
illes Vendanges,
athurin Moreau,
3,000 fr.; 4,000 fr.

Mr. L. F. DAY, the author of 'Every-day Art,' of which we spoke favourably some time ago, is engaged upon a series of Cantor Lectures on 'Ornament,' to be delivered (probably in November next) at John Street, Adelphi.

MR. ARMITAGE'S frescoes in the church at Duncan Terrace, Islington, being far advanced in decay, and likely soon to become illegible, the artist has decided to repeat them in a process which will not decay. The reproductions will take the places of the frescoes.

MUSIC

Biographical Dictionary of Musicians: with a Bibliography of English Writings on Music.
By James D. Brown. (Paisley, Gardner.)

THE scarcity of biographical dictionaries of musicians in the English language, however much it may be regretted, is hardly a matter for surprise when the difficulties involved in the compilation of such a work are taken into account. Since the publication of the now rather scarce 'Dictionary of Musicians from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time' (London, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.), we believe that nothing had appeared on the subject, excepting a few small handbooks of little value, until the commencement of the issue of Sir George Grove's still unfinished 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' a work which, whether as regards completeness or accuracy, leaves much to desire. The handsome volume now before us therefore supplies a distinct want, and supplies it most efficiently. We have taken some pains to test the new dictionary thoroughly, and while it would be, of course, impossible to verify all its statements, we have found very few errors. In the matter of completeness it deserves high praise, especially in the matter of the biographies of English musicians. The number of notices of the prominent members of the profession in this country, as well as of the most distinguished amateurs, is remarkable; indeed, we have not looked for a single name of any note without finding at least a few lines devoted to it.

The chief value of the work unquestionably lies in the English department. Mr. Brown says in his preface that "the notices of many of the living musicians noticed throughout the work are indebted to themselves for revision and correction in the biographical sections." He gives what, so far as we know, are not to be met with in any other work—complete catalogues of the compositions of the most prominent English musicians, such as Cowen, Mackenzie, Stanford, and others. Great care has also been taken to bring the work down to the latest date. Thus in an appendix of additions and corrections are recorded the deaths of M. Chouquet and Louis Köhler, both of which have occurred since the commencement of this year. In the short notice of Mr. Oliver King is mentioned the fact of his gaining the Brinsmead prize, which was only awarded last December. These are but a few out of many examples that might be given of the thoroughness with which the work has been done. The notices of foreign musicians are less complete, obviously because of the greater difficulty of obtaining full information; probably also because the dictionary is intended more especially to supplement

the very incomplete and often altogether inadequate notices of English musicians given in even the best foreign dictionaries.

In one respect, however, serious fault must be found with Mr. Brown. He has been injudicious, to say the least of it, to give in some of his articles, especially in those referring to living composers, critical remarks, while in others no such are met with. To mention a striking instance—the works and style of Messrs. J. F. Barnett, Cowen, and Mackenzie are commented on, while not a word is said with reference to the compositions of Mr. Stanford. Surely some uniform plan ought to have been adopted. Probably the wisest would have been to omit all criticism, at least of living writers, of whom it is most difficult, with every desire to be impartial, to form an accurate estimate. Some of the opinions expressed are certainly open to question. One musician, for example—no doubt a man of ability, but who, whatever his merits, certainly does not stand in the front rank of composers of the present day, and of whom probably at least half the readers of the book will never have heard—is spoken of as one of the best composers now living. This may or may not be correct; as we do not know any of his works, we are unable to say; but if it be the case the gentleman in question has been singularly unfortunate in not obtaining more recognition at a time when the demand for good English music is so general. Again, it is asserted concerning Bizet that his renown rests solely on 'Carmen.' This is certainly incorrect; his two orchestral suites from 'L'Arlesienne' are more frequently heard in the concert-room than any portions of his principal opera. Many other examples might be given, but those that have been cited will be enough to justify our regret that Mr. Brown did not confine himself to the facts with which he shows himself so well qualified to deal.

We have already spoken in high terms of the general accuracy of the dictionary. It would have been little short of miraculous had a first edition contained no errors among such a multiplicity of details. Some of these have been already noticed by the editor as the work passed through the press. A few more may be mentioned, in order that they may be corrected in the subsequent editions which will probably be called for. In the list of Auber's operas 'Carlo Broschi' and 'La Part du Diable' are spoken of as two works. Carlo Broschi is the hero of 'La Part du Diable,' the name being sometimes incorrectly given as that of the opera. Under the name "Besozzi" the various members of the family of wind instrument players are named; but no mention is made of Louis Désiré Besozzi, the French composer. "Brüch" is, of course, a misprint for *Bruch*. In the notice of Alfred Day it is said that "his work on harmony advocates the alteration of a number of technical terms." This entirely ignores the special features of Day's system, in which the musical nomenclature was comparatively a secondary matter. If Mr. Brown will consult Dr. Hubert Parry's article on Day in Grove's 'Dictionary,' he will see wherein the peculiarity of Day's theory consisted. Under the heading "Gray and Davison," the date of the erection of the Crystal Palace

organ is given as 1883. It should be 1857. Kjerulf (p. 361) was a *Norwegian*, not a Swedish composer. In the notice of J. G. Lickl mention should have been made of his son C. G. Lickl, whose numerous arrangements for the harmonium are far better known than any of his father's works.

A useful and we believe novel feature of the volume is the bibliography of English writings on music given at the end of the volume. This is classified according to subjects, and though the author in his preface disclaims an exhaustive treatment, much valuable information will be found in this part of the work. Taken as a whole, Mr. Brown's dictionary must be pronounced an important addition to existing musical literature.

THE WEEK.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Le Nozze di Figaro'; 'Lohengrin'; 'Il Barbiere.'

IF the season of Italian opera which concludes to-day (Saturday) has served no other purpose, it has, at any rate, proved the altered and improved taste of the public with respect to lyric drama. While the faded works of Donizetti and Verdi have been played to empty houses, operas of a higher class have drawn splendid audiences, and the lesson will surely be taken to heart by those whom it chiefly concerns. Notwithstanding the previous disappointment, there was again a large gathering when 'Le Nozze di Figaro' was performed on Thursday last week. Signor d'Andrade merits considerable praise for saving a further postponement by consenting to appear notwithstanding his obvious illness, and under the circumstances we can but record his loyalty to the management and the public, and reserve for a future occasion any criticism on his embodiment of Figaro. Nothing could have been more delightful than Madame Albani's rendering of the music allotted to the Countess and Miss Ella Russell as Susanna, and M. Maurel as the Count also deserves unqualified praise. On the other hand, the Cherubino of Madame Scalchi was a singular failure. The two lovely airs of the part were not only transposed, but were shouted rather than sung, and the sprightliness of the page was not even suggested. 'Lohengrin' was given with maimed rites on Saturday. Signor d'Andrade, who was cast for the part of Telramund, was still indisposed, and Signor Ughetti was announced to take the rôle "with some omissions." These omissions constituted nearly the whole of Telramund's music. In the opening scene a few lines of his narration were given, but after the first act he appeared no more. In other words, the duet with Ortrud and the subsequent episodes in which he has a part were wholly eliminated. The only justifiable course, in an art sense, would have been to postpone the performance; but as the audience was one of the largest ever seen in Covent Garden Theatre, the management may, perhaps, be excused for giving the work even under such unfortunate conditions. But there was no reasonable excuse for such further maltreatment of Wagner's score as was involved in the excision of the greater part of the first *finale* and nearly half the bridal scene. On the other hand, Madame Albani as Elsa and Signor Gayerre as Lohen-

grin seemed animated by a spirit of earnestness which lent an undeniable charm to their efforts. Both artists laid aside their individuality, and identified themselves with their respective characters in a manner so rare on the Italian stage as to merit special recognition. If Miss Josephine Yorke was not powerful as Ortrud it was because the music is too high for her contralto voice. Signor Ricci failed as the King, but Signor Monti was excellent as the Herald. Signor Bevigiani seemed to have taken some pains with the orchestra, and the chorus was decidedly above the average as regards intonation. Miss Ella Russell further improved her position by her exceedingly artistic embodiment of Rosina, in 'Il Barbiere,' on Tuesday. As usual, her vocalization was irreproachably neat and refined, and her acting was marked by perfect taste. Some of the other members of the cast showed a tendency to degenerate into pantomime, but it is unnecessary to mention individual offenders. M. Maurel was as good a Figaro as we have seen for years. Signor De Falco, though his very small voice is flexible enough, was a very weak Almaviva. Signor Carbone was vocally commendable as Don Bartolo, but Signor Pinto was barely acceptable as Don Basilio.

MUSIC FOR CHILDREN.

Mother's Songs, Games, and Stories. Fröbel's 'Mutter und Kose Lieder' rendered into English by Frances and Emily Lord. (Rice.) *Carols of Cradleland.* By Leonhard Emil Bach. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)

Action Songs for Infants' Schools. Arranged by Wilhelmina L. Rooper. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

Songs for Little Singers. By George Fox. (Edinburgh, Paterson & Sons.)

ALTHOUGH literature for children has for some time assumed a position of importance, engaging the attention alike of authors, artists, and publishers, it cannot be said that equal attention has been bestowed upon the subject of juvenile music. Recently, however, there has been a change for the better, and composers are recognizing the fact that songs for the little ones need not consist of doggerel verse and vulgar worthless tunes. In Germany music has long formed an essential feature in elementary schools, and the demand for juvenile songs has been met in a satisfactory manner. The first of the above-named works cannot prove of much service in ordinary schools, and so far as we understand it is intended for those who have the management of Kindergarten establishments. Fröbel was neither a musician nor a poet, but he was an original thinker, and his system of education is now—thirty-four years after his own death—extending rapidly in several countries. There is no occasion to discuss the merits of Kindergarten, but with regard to the 'Mutter und Kose Lieder' it may be said that although the verses are not distinguished by many poetical fancies, while the illustrations are grotesque even to ugliness, the melodies by Robert Kohl are very elegant and pleasing. They are mostly for two voices, and a piano accompaniment has been added by the English editors.

It is a great mistake to suppose that writing songs for children is an easy task for a musician. On the contrary, it demands the exercise of special qualities, and only those are likely to be successful who have had experience in school teaching. Herr Bach's volume consists of six ditties, the verses being by Mr. Horace Lennard. We doubt whether they could be easily taught, or if taught would be much appreciated. Mr. Lennard's lines are fanciful, but they are in the

main suitable for children of a larger growth, and the music is surely intended for adult vocalists. For example, in No. 3, 'The Time of Day,' a charming song, there are frequent modulations to extraneous keys, not to mention changes of accent. Speaking generally the 'Carols' are musically, but not remarkable for freshness of melody. The book is handsome in appearance, and the illustrations by E. J. Manning are not without merit.

'Action Songs' are specially intended to develop the imaginative faculties which children possess in such rich abundance. The singers "make believe" while repeating the tunes, which are taken from a variety of sources, and are in almost all instances suitable to their purpose. Whether it is possible to mingle instruction with amusement by this method must be a question for teachers to determine; at any rate, the songs deserve commendation by reason of their taking qualities.

Mr. Fox's songs are original settings of eighteen sets of verses sacred and secular. The music is appropriately simple, and has the indispensable quality of tunefulness.

Musical Gossip.

VERY little need be said concerning an opera entitled 'Florian,' by Miss Ida Walter, performed at the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday and Friday this week. The libretto is a silly compilation, and is destitute of every element necessary to arouse the interest of an audience. If the score is the unaided work of Miss Walter she must be a competent musician. Although the quality of freshness is conspicuous by its absence, the concerted music is well put together, and the orchestration, though somewhat heavy, shows a fairly skilful hand. The opera went exceedingly well under the direction of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, and the leading parts had every possible justice rendered to them by Miss Griswold, Miss D. Dickson, Miss J. Dickerson, and Messrs. Max Eugene, Burgon, and Ben Davies.

THE forty-second performance of new works was given by the Musical Artists' Society last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. The programme included a piano trio by Mr. Charles Gardner, an introduction and pastorelle for strings by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, a duet for two pianos by Miss Dora Bright, a sonata for piano and flute by Mr. C. E. Stephens, a string quartet by Mr. Algernon Ashton, and songs by Miss Mary Travers, Mr. George Gear, and Mr. T. B. Knott.

MISS EMILY CLARKE, a promising contralto vocalist, gave a morning concert at the Steinway Hall on Thursday. Among the artists announced to appear were Miss Winifred Robinson, Miss Mary Willis, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Ernest Birch. Some part music was rendered by the ladies' choir of the Hyde Park Academy of Music under Mr. H. F. Frost.

THE first of two interesting concerts of chamber music was given at the Princes' Hall on Monday afternoon, the executants being Signorina Barbi, who, it may be remembered, created a very favourable impression as a vocalist at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere last winter; Signor Cesi, a pianist of more than ordinary ability; and Signor Papini, the well-known violinist. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental solos arranged in chronological order, from Frescobaldi, 1587-1654, to Rossini. The only concerted work was Beethoven's 'Kreutzer' Sonata for piano and violin. The second concert, consisting of modern music, takes place to-day.

THE Russian choir of M. Dmitri Slaviansky d'Agréneff, whose performances have been already noticed in these columns, gave a concert at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday afternoon,

and will perform there again this (Saturday) afternoon.

THE students of the Kensington School of Music gave a concert last Monday evening under the direction of Mr. William Buels.

THE last of Mr. Austin's Albert Hall concerts was given on Wednesday afternoon with a programme of the usual character. The artists who appeared were Madame Patti, Madame Trebelli, Miss Emily Winant, Mr. Lloyd, Signor Foli, Mr. John Thomas, and M. de Pachmann.

MR. SAM FRANKO, a violinist from New York, gave a concert yesterday (Friday) evening at the Steinway Hall, at which Madame Haas, Miss Carlotta Elliot, and Mr. Henschel were announced to appear.

THE summer orchestral concert of the Royal Academy of Music was given yesterday (Friday) week at St. James's Hall. Considerable talent for composition was exhibited by Mr. J. E. German in two movements of a Symphony in a minor, and by Mr. Gilbert Betjemann in a song, "As the moon's soft splendour." Miss Blanche Murray, mezzo-soprano, and Miss Hannah Jones, contralto, also evinced the promise of future excellence.

AT the Royal College of Music orchestral concert last Thursday week Haydn's Symphony in D, No. 7, and Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture and his Violin Concerto were performed. The two works last named proved somewhat beyond the means of the executants. At the chamber concert given at the Princes' Hall on Wednesday evening, Miss Kellett gave an exceedingly praiseworthy performance of Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques. Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18, No. 3, and Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor were included in the programme.

THE annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College for the Blind was held last Saturday afternoon, when the prizes were presented by the Duchess of Westminster.

THE death is announced of August Riccius, for some time conductor of the Opera at Leipzig and afterwards at Hamburg, but better known of late years as a musical critic in the last-named city.

A NEW circus, to seat 4,000 people, is being built at Leipzig. As it is designed also for a concert-room, it is to be furnished with an organ of about fifty stops.

IT is said that America has secured the first performance of Goldmark's new opera, 'Merlin,' which is to be produced by the German opera company in New York.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

STRAND.—Representations of the Augustin Daly Company: 'Nancy and Company,' a Farce in Four Acts. From the German of Julius Rosen. By Augustin Daly.

'NANCY AND COMPANY,' which has been produced at the Strand Theatre by the Augustin Daly Company, is one of the most recklessly extravagant of the pieces that have reached us by way of America from Germany. Like most farcical comedies, it is preposterous in incident, and depends in some measure for its success upon pantomime. It is neatly constructed, however, has some comic dialogue, is free from any suggestion of offence, and lays claim to absolute freshness of idea. A visit paid on the sly to New York by a young married woman living in the country leads to most of the complications. Like Cleopatra, she feels "immortal longings," her aspirations being after dramatic success. A manuscript of a play she has entrusted, under a masculine

(Saturday
n School of
evening under

Hall concerts
with a pro-
e artists who
ame Trebelli,
Signor Foli,
imann.

m New York,
evening at the
e Haas, Miss
el were an-

of the Royal
Friday)
erable talent
y Mr. J. E.
Symphony in
jemann in a
dour." Miss
, and Miss
nced the pro-

ic orchestral
n's Symphony
ymont 'Over-
ed performed.
ed somewhat
ants. At the
inces' Hall on
t gave an ex-
nce of Schu-
Beethoven's
Mendelssohn's
e programme.

Royal Normal
last Saturday
presented by

ugust Riccius,
era at Leipzig
better known
the last-named

people, is being
ned also for a
with an organ

cured the first
pera, 'Merlin,'
German opera

in Daily Company:
Four Acts. From
in Daily.

ich has been
eatre by the
e of the most
e pieces that
America from
al comedies, it
nd depends in
e upon panto-
ed, however,
free from any
claim to abso-
nt paid on the
married woman
o most of the
ra, she feels
pirations being
manuscript of a
r a masculine

pseudonym, to a young dramatist of repute, by whom it has been fitted for the stage. On the eve of its production she appears in New York, introduces herself to her astonished collaborator, and insists upon accompanying him to the theatre. Never was visit more mistimed, and seldom has a thoughtless action entailed consequences more unfortunate. On these there is no need to dwell. The practised playgoer sees at once in imagination the betrothed of the gentleman who finds him in so dangerous company bidding him an eternal farewell, and the husband of the lady following about with deadliest purpose the man by whom she has apparently been abducted. In the end an explanation is obtained. Four acts of genuine, if riotous fun have, however, previously been set before the public. It would be satisfactory to see in some piece of higher calibre the admirable company by which this piece is acted. Meanwhile it is well to make the most of what we have. 'Nancy and Company' is acted inimitably all round. Mr. James Lewis as an interpreter of comic old men, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as an old woman, and Miss May Irwin as an Irish servant maintain the supremacy accorded them from the first. The low-comedy *verve* of Miss Ada Rehan grows, however, upon the public, as does the quiet and excellent acting of Mr. John Drew and Mr. Otis Skinner. Miss Edith Kingdon proves a most valuable accession, her appearance and her by-play being equally good, and Miss Virginia Dreher retains the attractiveness with which from the first she has been credited. Mr. George Parkes, whom we do not remember to have seen before, is diverting as a type of would-be "swell." In this character, which is extravagant, lay the only danger of the performance. There was not too much of it, however, and it found favour, as did a specimen of an American husband, with which the English public is no more familiar, played by Mr. William Gilbert. In saying that this piece, the reception of which was eminently favourable, deserves to be seen even when going to a theatre involves discomfort it must be remembered that farce is in question and not comedy. In some characters the acting rises into comedy, but it is as farce it is to be seen and judged.

THE BLACKFRIARS PLAYHOUSE: ITS ANTECEDENTS.

UPON the dissolution of monasteries the buildings which comprised the conventual establishment of the Black Friars were retained by King Henry VIII., and continued in his hands throughout the remainder of the reign. This was in consequence of their having been found conveniently situated for preparing those costly pageants the then Master of the Revels was constantly called upon to produce both for his sovereign and the nobility.

The commissioners appointed to carry out the measure of dissolution admitted from the first the existence of a parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, situated within the limits of the precincts of the priory, but entirely independent of it, though practically forming an annexe. And they made certain alterations with the express intention of preserving intact to the parishioners, not only the structure of their parish church, but together with its adjoining graveyard, but like all rights and privileges belonging to them. When, however, Sir Thomas Cawarden, in his

capacity of Master of the Revels, came upon the scene, he soon found occasion to assert: first, that, in his opinion, this parish church of St. Anne really constituted part and parcel of the dissolved conventual house of the Black Friars; secondly, that, whether it were so or not, the king his master had need of the church for storing therein his "tents, pavilions, masks, and revels"; therefore the parishioners must surrender their property. So the poor people were forced to submit, and the edifice wherein they had been wont to assemble and worship—having stood, we are told, for upwards of two hundred years—forthwith underwent desecration and dismantlement, a portion of its interior being converted into stabling for the accommodation of the Master of the Revels' horses. The churchyard of St. Anne was appropriated likewise, and allotted to one Master Harry Filian, "a carpenter of Streatham, in Surrey," who occupied it for his trade, and appears to have constructed therein those "pavilions," or wooden booths, which it was then customary to transport hither and thither in the royal progresses.

After the accession of King Edward VI. the requirements of the court in respect of pageantry were doubtless trifling compared with those of the late monarch's establishment, for we find the young king granting away in his second and fourth years all those buildings, standing upon the site of the old priory, which had previously been of service for the preparation and storage of theatrical properties. In the latter year Sir Thomas Cawarden obtained a grant of so much of them as was not embraced in an earlier grant made in the former year to Sir Francis Bryan, quondam ambassador of King Henry VIII. at the Papal See. Cawarden very shortly proceeded to make capital out of his acquisitions. In 1553 he disposed of that portion styled the "Great Hall," with its adjacent buildings, to Lord Cobham. About the same time, too, he authorized the erection of two tennis "courtes" or "playes" within the circuit of what had been the ancient parish church. The introduction of that pastime into the locality, however, resulted in an inordinate amount of gambling, and the enjoyment of it was soon suppressed as a crying public evil. It would be extremely interesting to know what other purposes the space thus rendered vacant by the suppression of tennis playing was put to before, in the process of time, it merged into a playhouse; but whatever those uses were, considerable modifications in the premises must have taken place, for in the time of Shakspeare the area in question is referred to as being divided by brick walls into several "rooms."

The summary and tyrannical measures by which Sir Thomas Cawarden seized upon the property of the parishioners of St. Anne, Blackfriars, were effected, under the severe régime of his royal master, without interruption on the part of those injured thereby. And throughout the lifetime of Protestant Edward VI. the victims of these aggressions must have been convinced that any effort to obtain reparation would be futile, for no one seems to have stirred in the matter. The accession of Mary, however, put an altogether different complexion upon affairs, and very soon representations on behalf of the despoiled and exiled parishioners were made to the Catholic queen by persons who could themselves reach her ear. They no doubt fortified their application by abundant testimony concerning the unjust proceedings of Cawarden, which they were well cognizant of when formerly resident in the parish. One of them is described in the bill of complaint, which, as a preliminary step, they filed in the Court of Chancery, as being of the royal household. These persons were six in number, namely, Edmund Peckett; Alexander Fountain; John James; Robert Hoopes, clerk; William Staples; and Sir Thomas Hatherscole, chaplain. At present I can only give hereunder the text of the above-mentioned bill; but I purpose shortly

to print extracts from the very interesting evidence given on oath by the complainants in support of their case. The bill does not bear a date, but is addressed to Stephen (Gardiner), Bishop of Winchester, as Chancellor. He was elevated to that position on his restoration in 1553, and died November 12th, 1555. The document, therefore, must have been filed before the latter date, though the depositions in the suit were not sworn until on and after January 12th, 1556/7, and the earliest order I have found is of January 23rd, 1556/7.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

Chancery Proceedings, Miscellaneous, 3rd Series, 27th Part.

Blackfriars, inhabitants of, *versus* Cawarden. Bill.

"To the righte Reuerende ffather in god Stephen, bisshope of Wynchester and lorde Chaucelour of Ingland."

"In mooste humble wise Complaynyng, Shewen vnto your honorable lordeshippe your power Orators Thenhabytauntes wthin the Scyte Circuyte and precincte of the late blacke fryers wthin the Citie of London, or the more parte of them, That where there was a certain parissh Church founded and erected wthin the said Scite and precincte of the said late blacke fryers, London, wiche said church was an Aunciente parissh church, And was dedicate, named and known by all the tyme whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary by the name of the parissh church of Saynete Anne. And all the parishioners of the said parissh of Saynete Anne haue always by all the tyme aforesaid hadd as free Accesce and recourse to the said parissh church aswell for the Receyvinge of the due Administracion of Sacramentes and Sacramentalles, As also for the hearinge of devyne seruyce, As eny other parishioners wthin the Citie haue hadd or oughte to haue to there parissh Church or Churches, And haue receyved frome tyme to tyme at and wthin the said parissh Church moche spirituall Comforte and consolacion. To wiche parissh church there did also belonge, by all the tyme aforesaid, A certain parcell of grownde neare adioynynge vnto the said parissh church, wiche was Accustomed to be the place of buryall for the said parissh church[e], and alwey known by the name of the churchyarde of the said parissh of saynete Anne. And where also the late prior of the said late house of the blacke fryers for the tyme beinge, in consideration that all the messages, landes, tenementes and hereditamentes beinge wthin the said parissh of Saynete Anne dyd holy apperteyne and belonge to the said late house of the said late blacke fryers, dyd continually ffynde and maynteyne, at his owne proper costes and charges, a sufficiente Curate to serue the said parishioners in the parissh Church aforesaid Aswell for the admystryacion of all Sacramentes and Sacramentalles As for there deuyne seruyce and all other thinges to a Curat apperteynyng, to the greate ease, leafe [sic], Consolacion and Comforte of the said parishioners. Wiche said parissh Church did so continue and was frome tyme to tyme well and sufficiente served wth a good, hable and sufficiente Curate duringe all suche tyme as the said late house of the said late blacke fryers [d]yd stonde or hadd contynewance. And after the dissolucion of the same late house, The parishioners of the said parissh of saynete Anne, hearinge saye that there said parissh Church shulde be plucked downe and defaced, did for the more preseruation and savinge thereof make there humble sute vnto the late Kinge of famous memory Kinge Henry theighte and to his mooste honorable privie Counsaile that there said [d] parissh Church and Church yarde myghte styl remayne and contynue to them and to there successors to and for suche godly uses and purposes as the same were firste founded and ordeyned for; Wherevnto his highnes mooste graciouslye condissended and agreed. Whereupon The said parishioners Receyvinge so good and comfortable successe in there said sute, did after that ffynde and maynteyne at there owne proper costes and Charges a Curate yerely to serue and execute all thinges wthin the parissh church of saynete Anne as to a Curate doithe belonge and apperteyne. And did also charge them selves wth the necessarye reparacions of the same Church so longe as they the said parishioners enioyed the occupation of the same, and vntill suche tyme as the said parissh church and Churchyarde were senerid and deuyded wth bricke walles frome the said parishioners by the officers of the said late Kinge, whereof s^r Thomas Cawarden was one, who declared vnto the said parishioners that the said Kinges pleasure was to haue there said parissh Church and Churchyarde, Amonge other romes wthin the said Scyte of the said late house, to laye in his ma^{ty} pavylons, Tentis, masks and revels. Accordynge wherevnto the said parishioners gevinge credyt vnto the said s^r Thomas Cawarden,

and others the officers aforesaid, did from thens-forthe forbere the vse and occupacion of there said parisshe Church and Churcheyarde and suffered the same sir Thomas Cawarden and thofficers of the said late Kinge to haue the rule and gouernement thereof for the vse aformencyoned. And shortly after the same parissheioners, desiringe moche to haue some other place w'in the said Scyte to resorte vnto for the hearinge of deuyne seruyce as it was moste mete and conueniente, made requeste vnto s^r Philipp Parrys and s^r John Peryent, knights, that they wolde be suters vnto the said late Kinge that the parissheioners aforesaid mighte haue some other conueniente places w'in the said Scyte graunted vnto them in the lewe of there said parisshe church and church eyarde, duringe suche tyme as the said late Kinges pleasure was to vse there said parisshe church and church eyarde in forme aforesaid, whiche they the said s^r Philipp Parrys and s^r John Peryent did accordingly. Whereapon the said late Kinge moste graciously consideringe the godly sute of the said parissheioners did then graunte vnto them a certain rome scytuate and beinge vnder an olde gallery w'in the said Scyte for the hearinge of deuyne seruyce. And also a parcell of grounde adioyninge vnto the same for a church eyarde; whiche rome and parcell of grounde to them graunted in forme aforesaid they the said parissheioners did frequeute and vse for there church and churcheyarde by the space of ij yerres, or thereabouts. And had almananner [sic] of deuyne seruyce, sacramentes and Sacramentalles vntill suche tyme as the Scyte of the said late house of the said late blacke fryers w^t dyuers of the possessions thereof amountinge to the yerly value of xix^s, scytuate, lyenge and beinge w'in the said Scyte came to thandes and possession of the said s^r Thomas Cawarden by the gifte and graunte of the late Kinge Edwarde the sixte. So it is right honorable lorde that the said s^r Thomas Cawarden shortly after that he hadd the order, rule and gouernement of the said Scite and other the premissis vnder the said late Kinge Henry theighte, lyke a very vngodly man, nothinge regardinge the seruyce of Almightie god, did vnreuerently, vncharitably and moste vngodly, of his owne auctorytie, woute eny maner of Comysson from the same late Kinge to the knowlege of the said Inhabytautes, not onely deface your said orators parisshe church of saynote Anne aforesaid and pull downe the roff of the same, but also most vngodly did lymyte and appoynte a parcell of the said parisshe Church to one Philipps for a stable for his horses, saynge vnto your said Orators that if they wolde not take downe there Sacramentes whiche dyd then hange ouer the Alter in the said parisshe church, That he wolde pull it downe. And the said s^r Thomas Cawarden, not therew^t satisfied, did, shortly after the said gifte and grant to hym made of the premisses by the said late Kinge Edwarde the sixte, ouerthrowe and plucke downe a great parte of the walles of your said orators parisshe church aforesaid, and did also take frome the said parissheioners the rome and parcell of grounde aforesaid, whiche was graunted vnto them by the said late Kinge Henry theighte in the lewe of there said parisshe church and church eyarde, as before is mencyoned; by reason whereof your said orators and all thenabytautes nowe dwellinge w'in the said Scyte of the said late house, beinge in number threscore householdes and Seven-score houselinge people, or more, were euer sithens and yet bene by that occasion clerely destitute and vnprouyded of eny maner of parisshe church or chapell to repayre vnto for the hearinge of deuyne seruyce, or of eny manner of churchyarde for the buriall of the deade, to the grete greff, trouble and heynes of your said Orators. And althoughte, good and gracyous lorde, that the said s^r Thomas Cawarden hadde sondry tymes promised the said parissheioners to prouyde for them some other conueniente place w'in the said Scyte for there parisshe church and churcheyarde bi cause he did vityerly deface there said parisshe church as before is mencyoned, yet that to doo he hadde hetherto refused, deferred and delayed, and yet doth refuse, deffer and delay contrary to all equitie and good consiens, and to the grete greff & displeasure of the said parissheioners who haue euersithens the pullinge downe of there said parisshe church, that is to witt, by the space of vij yerres or more bene enforced by that occasion to goo abrode some to one parisshe church, and some to an other for thadministracion of Sacramentes and for hearinge of suche deuyne seruyce as to cristen people dothe apperteyne, where they haue not bene moste willingly receaued, greatly to there discomfort. And where as in tymes paste almightie god hadde bene duly and reuerently serued in the parisshe church aforesaid to the grete comforte of all good Christen people, nowe the Scyte and Soyle of the same parisshe church, or the more parte thereof, and the Scyte and Soyle of dyuers partes of the belfraye, Chapels, Chauncell, vestrie and church belonginge to the said late blacke

fryers, by the meanes of a demyse and graunte thereof made by the said s^r Thomas Cawarden to John Warren and George Warren, bene abused and perverted into two seuerall Tenyse Courtes or Tenyse playes to the opon mayntenance of vice and to the grete hurte and Corrupeyon of the youthe of the Citie of London; whiche said Tenyse Cortes bene rentyd at Threscore and Tenne poundes by yere, or there aboutes, as it is reported. And where also the said Churchyarde was firste ordeyned for a godly intente, that is to saye, for the buryall of the deade, The one halff thereof by estymacion, or thereabouts, is nowe torued and converted by one Harry Fylian into a carpenters eyarde, wherein he dothe laye his tymber and Trasshe; and in the same hath digged a Sawe pitt, therein to sawe his Tymber. And upon one other parte of the same churcheyarde the said John Warren and George Warren haue of late erected certen frames of Tymber for Tenementes to the vtter disherison of your said orators if your good lordship accustomed goodnes be not to them shewed in this behalf. In consideration whereof, and forasmuche as the parissheioners of the said parisshe of Saynote Anne did neuer geue ypp nor graunte there said parisshe church and church eyarde to eny of the said late Kinges, but at all tymes hertofore were, and yet bene bothe in lawe and consens lafully seased of the same; And forasmuche also as the said parisshe Church and parisshe church [yard] be not geuen or g[r]aunted by eny speciall wordes vnto the said sir Thomas Cawarden by the lettres patentes of the said late Kinge Edwarde the sixte; but that the said sir Thomas Cawarden, John Warren, George Warren and Harry Fylian, of mere wronge doo kepe the possession of the premisses frome your said orators in maner and forme before mencyoned, yt maye therefore please your honorable lordshippe, the premisses tenderly considered, to enoyne the said sir Thomas Cawarden, John Warren, and Harry filian, and there Assignes, and euerij of them, that they ne any of them doo procede w^t there said buldinges, nor eny other wayes to alter, transpose, spoyle or medle w^t the Soyle and grounde of the said parisshe church and parisshe church eyarde vntill suche tyme as your good lordshippe hadde taken suche order and direccion therin as shall stonde w^t equyte and Justyce. And your said orators shall daylie praye vnto almightie god for the preseruacion of your good lordshippe in honour longe to endure."

THE HATHAWAYS.

June 28, 1886.

THERE is just this possible chance: Richard Hathaway, alias Gardner of Shottery, who died in 1582, may have married a widow named Wateley from Temple Grafton, which would then be Anne Hathaway's birthplace. In this case she would be entitled to the latter name as Richard's step-daughter and of half-blood to his own children.

This assumption would also account for Anne's known seniority to the surviving Hathaways and for her exclusion from the father's will, and she would then be heir to any property her mother had in dower from her first husband; if the Wateley family had such household interests in Temple Grafton, Anne's claims to property there would constitute her settlement as "Anne Wateley of Temple Grafton."

We must not drop the Hathaway connexion, because it is known that Fulk Sandells and John Richardson, who became sureties under Shakespeare's marriage bond (November 28th, 1882), were concerned together in Richard Hathaway's will; that Thomas Whittington, who was shepherd to the Hathaways, kept money deposited in the hands of Mrs. Anne Shakespeare, formerly Hathaway alias Wateley; further, in 1565-6 John Shakespeare, the poet's father, appears to have been surety for this Richard Hathaway, at which time the poet was an infant of twenty months old and his future bride about nine years.

Pilgrims, take courage. We know by one safe document that Anne Hathaway became the poet's wife, and by another she may have been named Wateley.

A. HALL.

* * It will indeed be consolatory to the pilgrim if he can be satisfied with our correspondent's remarkable conjecture; but no amount of ingenuity will ever convert the "Anne Wateley of Temple Grafton" of one

day into the "Anne Hathaway of Stratford" of the next.

SHAKESPEARE'S EDITORS AS ASTRONOMERS.

Blackheath, July 9, 1886.

IN the last number of the well-known German astronomical periodical *Sirius*, published monthly at Cologne by Dr. Klein, attention is called to the amusing ignorance of astronomy shown by certain editors of Shakespeare, which appears to be of more general application than the writer supposes.

In the second part of 'King Henry IV., Act II. scene iv., in derision of certain amatory passages between Falstaff and Doll Tearsheet, Prince Henry exclaims: "Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction! What says the almanac to that?" On this Dr. Klein tells us that a German illustrated edition of Shakespeare, published at Berlin in 1874 under the care of Richard Gosche and Benno Tachischwitz, has the footnote, "Was in der Astronomie durchaus nicht vorkommt," in other words, that no such conjunction can ever take place! But I find, on referring to the passage, that the mistake in question is by no means confined to these editors. Johnson affixes a footnote (which is copied and apparently endorsed in many English editions) running thus: "This was indeed a prodigy. The astrologers, says Ficinus, remark that Saturn and Venus are never conjoined." Why this dictum of the mediæval platonicist Ficino should have been so universally accepted seems hard to say. A conjunction between Venus and Saturn is by no means an unusual phenomenon, although it most frequently occurs when the planets are below the horizon, or, at any rate, very low in the heavens. A conjunction will take place about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th of next month, in the constellation Gemini; and if the sky be clear during the hour preceding dawn, they will be seen very near together both on the preceding and following mornings. At the time of conjunction the distance of the two planets will be only about 1'.

W. T. LYNN.

Dramatic Gossip.

TUESDAY, Wednesday, and Thursday next are fixed for the representation by the Pastoral Players of 'Fair Rosamond,' as the bower scenes from the Laureate's 'Becket' are now entitled. The performance will take place at Cannizaro Woods, Wimbledon.

HOLCROFT'S 'Road to Ruin' was revived at a morning performance at the Vaudeville on Friday morning for the benefit of Mr. Thomas Thorne. The cast included very many well-known actors.

MISS ALMA MURRAY'S dramatic reading on behalf of the Wagner Society last week was well attended and highly successful.

'THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN' was revived at the close of last week for three performances at the Novelty Theatre. Miss Jennie Lee played a character unsuited to her appearance, and the general representation was inadequate.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S comedy 'The Jilt' will shortly be produced at the Prince's Theatre by the author.

NO. 7 of Mr. Austin Brereton's 'Dramatic Notes,' extending from January to December, 1885, has been issued. Mr. Brereton, who has been heavily handicapped, promises for the future more regularity of issue and a better class of illustration. To those anxious to maintain an unbroken series the present volume will be welcome.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. L. P.—J. W. H.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

J. & R. MAXWELL'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN KENT SPENDER'S RECENT NEW NOVEL.

In 3 vols. at all Libraries, 31s. 6d.

TRUST ME. By Mrs. John Kent Spender,

Author of 'Mr. Nobody,' 'Parted Lives,' 'Brothers-in-Law,' &c.

A society novel, full of life and character.

"Mrs. Spender's novel has a refined and thoughtful cast, which wins gradually on the reader."—*Saturday Review*."There is enough romance in 'Trust Me' to satisfy any normal taste; and the story is exceedingly good one."—*Academy*."Her characters are original, and even powerful in conception."—*Court Journal*.**NEW NOVELS RECENTLY ISSUED** in ONE VOLUME, never before published, price 2s. each, picture boards; 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. half-morocco (postage, 4d.).**HAUNTED.** A New Novel of considerable merit. By DORA VERE."Haunted" is a pretty and even an affecting tale."—*Athenæum*.**ESPICE FINEM; or, Love in Exile.** By G. Bianca HARVEY."Cleverly written and interesting throughout."—*Court Journal*.**BRITAIN'S SLAVES.** The Effects of Compulsory Education. By GEORGE CHALLIS."The author has done admirable work in an admirable manner."—*Whitehall Review*.**LEURETTE.** By Eugene Scribe, Author of 'Robert le Diable,' 'William Tell,' &c."The tale is narrated in a touching manner, and the groundwork of the plot is laid all the art for which the author is conspicuous."—*Morning Post*.**NEW CHEAP EDITIONS** of POPULAR NOVELS by WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

Recent Editions, price 2s. each picture boards; 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. half-morocco (postage, 4d.).

TAKEN to HEART. By the Hon. F. Plunket."There are few pleasanter or more evenly written tales than 'Taken to Heart.'"—*Morning Post*.**WHEN WE TWO PARTED.** By Sarah Doudney."There is much to praise in Miss Doudney's homely romance."—*Athenæum*."The story is one which any one may read."—*Whitehall Review*.**ISOGYNY and the MAIDEN.** By Paul Cushing."The story is as poetic as the title, and is worth studying."—*Whitehall Review*."Mr. Cushing is a clever man, and has written a clever book."—*Academy*.

By MISS BRADDON.

WILLARD'S WEIRD.
UNDER THE RED FLAG.
And Forty-three others now ready.

By "RITA."

DAME DURDEN.
MY LADY COQUETTE.
VIVIENNE.
LIKE DIAN'S KISS.
COUNTESS DAPHNE.
FRAGOLETTA.
A SINLESS SECRET.
FAUSTINE.
AFTER LONG GRIEF AND PAIN.
TWO BAD BLUE EYES.

By MRS. H. LOVETT CAMERON.

VERA NEVILL.
PURE GOLD.
WORTH WINNING.

By MRS. JOHN KENT SPENDER.

MR. NOBODY.
PARTED LIVES.
BOTS IN THE WRONG.
HER OWN FAULT.
MARK EYLMER'S REVENGE.
GABRIELLE DE BOURDAINE.
JOCELYN'S MISTAKE.
TILL DEATH US DO PART.
BROTHERS-IN-LAW.By ALFRED BULMAN (A. B. C. S.).
CURRENT REPENTANCE.

By E. S. DREWRY.

ONLY AN ACTRESS.
ON DANGEROUS GROUND.
BAPTISED WITH A CURSE.
A DEATH RING.
VERE DELMAR.
THE CLOUDS BETWEEN THEM.
LOVE'S LABOUR GAINED.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

THE WITCH'S HEAD.
DAWN.

By MRS. POWER O'DONOGHUE.

UNFAIRLY WON.
BEGGARS ON HORSEBACK.

By E. SPENDER.

RESTORED.
A TRUE MARRIAGE.
SON AND HEIR.
KINGSFORD.

By MISS MARY CECIL HAY.

LESTER'S SECRET.
BID ME DISCOURSE.
UNDER THE WILL.

And Ten other Novels now ready.

By MRS. A. PHILLIPS.

MAN PROPOSES.

Also many other Novels by Celebrated Authors.

RECENT POPULAR ONE-SHILLING BOOKS, by various Popular Authors, price 1s. each, paper covers; 1s. 6d. cloth limp (postage, 2d.).

"THE PARISIAN LIBRARY."

AUTHORIZED COPYRIGHT TRANSLATION.

WIFE'S SACRIFICE ('MARTYRE'). By Adolphe BENNETT. Translated by H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Played with great success at the London Theatres.

This is the Second Volume of the "Parisian Library"—the latest works by the foremost French novelists.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Messrs. Maxwell are doing good work in issuing the 'Parisian Library' translations are thoroughly fluent, whilst preserving all the qualities of the original."

THE PARISIAN LIBRARY.

AUTHOR'S COPYRIGHT TRANSLATION.

BLUE VEIL; or, the Angel of the Belfry. By FORTUNÉ DU BOISGOBEY. Forming Vol. I. of the "Parisian Library," which includes the latest works by foremost Foreign Romancers.French sensation novels are the mania of the moment, and among French novels only those of M. Fortuné du Boisgobey."—*Whitehall Review*.**NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT POST FREE.**

London: J. & R. MAXWELL, "Milton House," 35 (and 33), St. Bride-street, Ludgate-circus, E.C.; and 13, 14, and 15, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.; and at all Libraries, Railway Bookstalls, Booksellers', &c.

THE GREAT FRENCH AUTHOR'S FAMOUS LOVE STORY, the only Authorized Translation. In 1 vol. at all Libraries, price 10s. 6d. extra cloth (post, 6d.).

The ROMANCE of a MUMMY. By Theophile GAUTIER. Translated by M. YOUNG."The lineal ancestor of Salambô—exact in science, dramatically fanciful in an alluring original manner."—*Larousse*.
"The description is wonderfully interesting."—*Court Journal*.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF "RITA'S" NEW NOVEL.

In 1 vol. price 6s. extra cloth (post, 6d.).

DARBY and JOAN. By "Rita," Author of

'Dame Durden,' 'My Lord Conceit,' 'Corinna,' &c.

"Rita" is mistress in the art of depicting human passions."—*Vanity Fair*.**IF LOVE BE LOVE: a Forest Idyl.** A fascinating Story of Love and Romance. By D. CECIL GIBBS."The tale is told in well-chosen language, and with considerable effect."—*Public Opinion*.**VIRGINIA, the AMERICAN.** By Charles Edwardes.

"La Belle Americaine" in all her splendour.

"Mr. Edwardes is a writer of unflagging spirit and genuine spirit."—*Whitehall Review*.**PAUL STERNE: a New Society Novel.** By Cicely POWELL."A work which never loses its hold upon the interest of the reader."—*Society*.**A MARRIAGE in HIGH LIFE.** By Octave Feuillet, Author of 'Camoro,' 'Led Astray,' 'Romance of a Poor Young Man,' 'The Sphinx,' &c.

"Parisian inner circles laid open to the general eye."

HIS GOOD ANGEL. By Arthur Ready."It has a rattling plot, and is full of action."—*Academy*.**The WAYS of WOMEN.** By Sydney Yorke. A Study

of their Virtues, their Charms, and Caprices.

"A lady recently recommended me to recommend everybody to read a book that she had perused with pleasure—'The Ways of Women.'"—*County Gentleman*.**PERICLES BRUM; or, the Last of the De Veres.** A

New Satirical and Political Romance. By AUSTEN PEMBER.

"His romance is pleasant and genuine."—*Athenæum*."Mr. Pember is humorous as well as satirical. The book has amused me."—*World*.

ALSO—

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"

Edinburgh Review, October, 1880.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d. each, cloth boards, with very Copious Indexes,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vols. I. to XII.

SIXTH SERIES.

Vols. I. to XII. of the Sixth Series of NOTES AND QUERIES contain, in addition to a great variety of similar Notes and Replies, Articles of Interest on the following Subjects:—

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.

The Plagues of 1605 and 1625—Wolves in England—Prices in the Middle Ages—Executions of 1745—The "Meal Tub Plot"—Episcopacy in Scotland—English Roman Catholic Martyrs—Hereward le Wake—Hiding-Places of Charles II.—Where did Edward II. die?—Battle between Armies of Suetonius and Boadicea—William III. at the Battle of the Boyne—"The Green Bag"—Confidential Letters to James II. about Ireland—Anne Boleyn's Heart—Hubert de Burgh—Henry Martin the Regicide—Lord Hussey and the Lincolnshire Rebellion.

BIOGRAPHY.

Luis de Camoens—Thomas Bell—Cromwell—William Penn—Nell Gwynne—Coleridge—Curll the Bookseller—Sir John Cheke—Gibson, Bishop of London—Thorpe the Architect—Sir Richard Whittington—Charles Wolfe.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and LITERARY HISTORY.

Shakspeariana—Chap-Book Notes—"Adeste Fideles"—"The Land of the Leal"—John Gilpin—"Reynard the Fox"—"Lead, kindly Light"—Rabelais—London Publishers of 18th Century—The Welsh Testament—The Libraries of Balliol, All Souls', Brasenose, and Queen's Colleges, Oxford—Key to 'Endymion'—Early Roman Catholic Magazines—Stuart Literature—The Libraries of Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge—"Dame Europa"—Bibliography—Unpublished Letters of Dr. Johnson—"Rock of Ages"—"Eikon Basilike Deutera"—William of Tyre—Bibliography of Skating—"The Book"—Notes on the 'Religio Medici'—Authorship of the 'Imitatio'—Tristram Shandy—Critical Notes of Charles Lamb.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE.

Slavonic Mythology—Folk-lore of Leprosy—Lycanthropy—North Italian Folk-lore—Friday unlucky for Marriage—West Indian Superstitions—"Milky Way"—Folk-lore of Birds—Feather Superstition—Medical and Funeral Folk-lore.

POETRY, BALLADS, and DRAMA.

The Drama in Ireland—"Tom Jones" on the French Stage—"Auld Robin Gray"—"Harpings of Lena"—MS. of Gray's 'Elegy'—The 'Mystery' of S. Pantaleon—Rogers's 'Pleasures of Memory'—"Blue bonnets over the Border"—Swift's Verses on his own Death—Tennyson's 'Palace of Art'—Ballad of 'William and Margaret'—The Australian Drama—Poem by J. M. Neale—Shelley's 'Ode to Mont Blanc'—Hymns by Chas. Wesley—"Cross Purposes"—Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women'—"Logie o' Buchan."

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

"To rule the roast"—"Licked into shape"—"Bosh"—Joining the majority—Up to snuff—"To the bitter end"—Conspicuous by his absence—Play old Gooseberry—"The grey mare is the better horse"—Bred and born—Drunk as David's sow—Cut off with a shilling—Tin=money—Getting into a scrape.

PHILOLOGY.

Tennis—Puzzle—Rickets—American Spelling—Snob—Jolly—Boycotting—Argosy—Jennet—Bedford—Maiden in Place—Deck of Cards—Masher—Belfry—Brag—Bulrush—Tram—Hearse—Whittling—Beef-eater—Boom—At bay.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

The Arms of the Popes—Courtesy Titles—Rolls of Arms—Boards—Earldom of Mar—Arms of the See of York—Fitzharding of Berkeley—Heraldic Differences—Barony of Valoines—Colonel Arms—Earldom of Ormonde—The Violet in Heraldry—Arms of Vasco da Gama—Seal of the Templars—Earldom of Suffolk.

FINE ARTS.

Hogarth's only Landscape—The 'Hours' of Raphael—Rubens—'Daniel and the Lions'—Early Gillrays—Retzsch's Outlines—Portraits of Byron—Velasquez and his Works—Tassie's Medallions—Copley's 'Attack on Jersey.'

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

The Revised Version—Pulpits—The Episcopal Wig—Vestments—Temporal Power of Bishops—Easter Sepulchres—Canonization—The Basilican Rite—The Scottish Office—Tulchan Bishops—Seventeenth Century "Indulgence"—The "Month's Mind"—Clergy hunting in Scarlet—The Irish Hierarchy—Libraries of Churches—Lambeth Degrees—Fifteenth Century Rood-screens—Franciscans in Scotland—Bishops of Dunkeld—Prayer-Book Reform for Easter—Fur Tippets—The Church in the Channel Isles—Metrical Psalms—Order of Administration.

CLASSICAL SUBJECTS.

'Persii Satiræ'—Roman Arithmetic—The Alastor of Augustus—"Acervus Mercurii"—"Vescus" in Georgics iii. 175—Oppian—Juvenal's Satire ii.—Transliteration of Iliad i.—Aristophanes—'Rangæ'—Simplicius on Epictetus—Tablet of Cebes—Imitation Verse—"Felix quem faciunt," &c.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Grub-street—Porta del Popolo—"Turk's Head" Bagnio—Old Corner of St. Paul's Cathedral—Thames Embankment—Statue in Brasenose Quadrangle—Middle Temple Lane—Ormond-street Chapel—Roman Villa at Sandown—Ashburnham House—Carew Castle—Rushton Hall, Westenhaugh—Welton House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christian Names—Election Colours—Buried Alive—O. K.—Ladies' Clubs—Zoedone—Berkeley-square Mystery—Wife Seller—The Telephone—Scrutin de Liste—Crocodile's Tears—Jingling The Gipsies—Hell-Fire Club—Tarots—Tobacco in England—Sea Sickens unknown to the Ancients—Names of American States—Carucate—Female Soldiers and Sailors—Mistletoe—Giant Jewesses and Wigs—Memories of Trafalgar—Green Eyes—Bonaparte's Montague—Secret Chambers in Ancient Houses—The Bonaparte Patterson Marriage—Ace of Spades—Wig Curlers—Feather Churchwardens—The Opal—House of Keys—Church Registers—Arm-in-arm—E. O.—Napoleon's Legacy to Cantillon.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS, 22, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

"A VERY AMUSING STORY."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The **SECOND EDITION** of 'A **FALLEN IDOL**,' by the Author of 'VICE VERSA,' 'The **GIANT'S ROBE**,' &c., will be ready in a few days. Crown 8vo. 6s.

From the *TIMES*—"Mr. Anstey's new story will delight the multitudinous public that laughed over 'Vice Versa'..... the boy who brings the accursed image to Campion's house, Mr. Bales, the artist's factotum, and, above all, Mr. Yarker, the ex-butler, who has turned policeman, are figures whom it is as pleasant to meet as it is impossible to forget."

NEW VOLUME OF THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Royal 8vo. 12s. 6d. in cloth; or in half-morocco, marbled edges, 18s.

Volume VII. (BROWN—BURTHOGGE) of the

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN.

* Volume VIII. will be published on October 1, 1886, and the subsequent volumes at intervals of three months. INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS CAN ENTER THEIR NAMES WITH ANY BOOKSELLER.

NEW VOLUME OF THE POCKET EDITION OF W. M. THACKERAY'S WORKS.

Price 1s. 6d. in half-cloth, cut or uncut edges; or 1s. paper cover.

THE HISTORY OF PENDENNIS. Vol. I.

* The HISTORY of PENDENNIS, Vol. II., will be published on July 26, and further volumes at monthly intervals.

NEW VOLUMES of SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S POPULAR 2s. and 2s. 6d. SERIES.

RAINBOW GOLD. By D. Christie

MURRAY, Author of 'Joseph's Coat,' 'Coals of Fire,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. boards, pictorial cover, 2s.

GREEN PLEASURE and GREY

GRIEF. By the Author of 'Molly Bawn,' 'Mrs. Geoffrey,' 'Airy Fairy Lillian,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. boards, pictorial cover, 2s.; or cloth limp, 2s. 6d. [On July 26.]

BOOKS FOR SEASIDE AND HOLIDAY READING.

* Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to send, post free on application, a copy of their Catalogue, containing a list of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. Popular Novels, together with a large number of Miscellaneous Works.

Among the Authors whose Works are comprised in the Popular Novel Series are the following:—The Author of 'Molly Bawn,' the Author of 'John Herring,' W. E. Norris, Hamilton Aide, Anthony Trollope, Mr. Gaskell, Wilkie Collins, Holme Lee, the Brontë Sisters, &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place, S.W.

NOW READY

In 1 vol. folio. cloth, gilt edges, price ONE GUINEA,

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS:

OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION, 1886.

Containing a complete copy of the Catalogue, handsomely printed, and 150 FULL-PAGE REPRODUCTIONS in Typographe of some of the principal Works in the Exhibition.

London: WILLIAM CLOWES & SON, LIMITED, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

THREE NEW NOVELS AT ALL LIBRARIES.

MASOLLAM: a Problem of the Period. By Laurence Oliphant,

Author of 'Altiora Peto,' 'Piccadilly,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 25s. 6d.

"Mr. Oliphant has contrived to write a striking and curious novel, patient in elaboration, full of suggestive conceptions, and evincing a power of projection into an unknown plane of things which cannot but claim our admiration." *Times*.

"The story is one of such absorbing interests and ever-changing possibilities, that to tell the reader before hand 'how the wheels go round' would be to rob him of a rare pleasure..... Every page of Mr. Oliphant's book is worth reading, and, in spite of the interest of the story, not one word of the long dissertations should be lost, containing, as they do not only reflections, but also practical expositions of many of the most vexed questions of the day."—*Saturday Review*.

"A brilliant and effective novel, full of exciting incident, full of character, and full to overflowing, perhaps, of subtle mysticism."—*Illustrated London News*.

The CRACK of DOOM. By William Minto. (Originally

Published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.) 3 vols. post 8vo. 25s. 6d.

"If the reader expects to draw a good deal of amusement from a story so quaintly conceived as this, he will not be disappointed. A fine vein of animal spirits runs through the whole, and even when a tragic thread is interwoven in the humorous structure, it still remains a comedy..... The characters and their surroundings are not less novel than is the story."—*Athenæum*.

"The attraction of the book consists in the care and finish of its dialogue and other writing, and, as has been said, in the way in which sufficiently interesting scenes and situations are linked the one on to the other without any pause..... The author shows himself apt at diversifying and combining his minor touches and figures."—*Saturday Review*.

"This novel is distinctly ingenious."—*Times*.

WAYFARERS. By U. Ashworth Taylor. 2 vols. post 8vo. 17s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

MONTH CARLO—MONTE CARLO—MONTE CARLO.

MADAME FOLI.

New Novel at all the Libraries.

THE LAST STAKE: a Tale of Monte Carlo.

By Madame FOLI, Author of 'Ill Weeds.'

THE LAST STAKE: a Tale of Monte Carlo.

By Madame FOLI, Author of 'The Spanish Cousin.' Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

T. Fisher Unwin, 26, Paternoster-square.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S PUBLICATIONS.

PFLEIDERER'S PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION on the BASIS of ITS HISTORY. I. History of the Philosophy of Religion from Spinoza to the Present Day. Vol. I. Spinoza to Schleiermacher. By Professor OTTO PFLEIDERER. Translated by the Rev. ALLAN MENZIES and the Rev. ALEX. STEWARD, of Dundee. Subscribers to the Theological Translation Fund Library receive this Volume for 7s. Prospectus, with Contents of the Series, post free on application.

Just published, Second Edition, 3s. 6d.

HYMNS of DUTY and FAITH. Selected and Arranged by the late Rev. R. CROMPTON JONES. 247 pp. Foolscap 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

By the SAME,

BOOK of PRAYER, in Thirty Orders of Worship, with Additional Prayers and Thanksgivings. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

PSALMS and CANTICLES, Selected and Poetical for Chanting. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

ANTHEMS, with Indexes and References to the Music. 18mo. 1s. 3d. The Chants and Anthems in 1 vol. 2s.

Just published, 440 pp. crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

NEW ASPECTS of LIFE and RELIGION. By HENRY PRATT, M.D.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

KNIGHTON (W.), STRUGGLES for LIFE. By WILLIAM KNIGHTON, LL.D. Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature, Author of 'The History of Ceylon,' 'Forest Life in Ceylon,' &c.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET

and CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1782.

Insurance against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World. Loss Claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, Joint Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Established 1853.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Paid in Claims, 6,500,000. Profits declared, 3,400,000. Funds, 4,180,000.

Economical Management. Liberal Conditions. Large Bonuses.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Endowment Assurances payable at any age on exceptionally favourable terms.

46, Gracechurch-street, London.

ACCIDENTS OF DAILY LIFE

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY (Established 1849), 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Capital £1,000,000

Income £248,000

COMPENSATION PAID for 112,000 ACCIDENTS, £2,215,000

Chairman—HARVEY M. FARQUHAR, Esq.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or West-End Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.; or at the Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ALLEN'S SOLID LEATHER

PORTMANTEAUS.

ALLEN'S VICTORIA DRESSING BAG. Cash

ALLEN'S STRONG DRESS BASKETS. Discount

ALLEN'S NEW GLADSTONE BAG. 10 per cent.

ALLEN'S NEW CATALOGUE of 500 Articles for Continental Travelling, post free.

57, West Strand, London.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on

MORDELL'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The Original, Best, and most Liberal.

Founded A.D. 1865.

Cash Prices. No extra charge for time given.

Particulars, Estimates, Press Opinions, Testimonials, post free.

F. MORDELL, 240, 242, 250, Tottenham Court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Moorgate-street, W. Established 1862.

ALSO FOR HIRE ONLY.

STICKPHAST PASTE, for Securing Scraps, &c.

Cheaper and cleaner than gum. With strong brush, One Shilling.

HUNDRED-COPY COPYING INK.

100 good Copies from one writing, Half-a-Crown. Sold everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

GOIT, and INDIGESTION,

and safest Aperient for Invalids, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Mr.

Shaw, M.P.S. 5, Charles-street, Hull:—"They are an unfailing

remedy for all disorders of the breath and lungs. To clergy men singers, and public speakers they are a perfect boon, and every want to be known." The Wafers give instant relief, a rapid cure, and taste pleasantly.

Sold by all Druggists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S LIST OF SELECT STANDARD WORKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

The HISTORY of ROME, from the Earliest

Times to the Period of its Decline. By Professor THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated (with the Author's Sanction and Additions) by Professor DICKSON. With an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ. The Popular Edition, in 4 vols. crown 8vo. 2l. 6s. 6d.; or sold separately—Vols. I. and II., 2l. 1s.; Vol. III., 10s. 6d.; Vol. IV., with Index, 15s. Also, a Library Edition, in 4 vols. demy 8vo. 75s. These Volumes not sold separately.

The HISTORY of GREECE, from the Earliest

Times down to 337 B.C. From the German of Dr. ERNST CURTIUS, Rector of the University of Berlin. By A. W. WARD, M.A. 5 vols. demy 8vo. with Index, 90s.; or each Vol. separately, 18s.

The HISTORY of ANTIQUITY. From the

German of Professor MAX DUNCKER. By EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A. LL.D., of Balliol College, Oxford. In 6 vols. demy 8vo. Each Volume can be obtained separately, 21s.

The HISTORY of ROMAN CLASSICAL

LITERATURE. By R. W. BROWNE, M.A. Ph.D., late Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London. In 1 vol. demy 8vo. 9s.

The HISTORY of the GREAT FRENCH

REVOLUTION. From the French of M. THIERS. By FREDERICK SHOBERL. With 41 fine Engravings and Portraits of the most celebrated personages referred to in the Work, engraved on Steel by William Greatbach. In 5 vols. demy 8vo. 36s.

MEMOIRS of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By

LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE, his Private Secretary. Edited, with Preface, Supplementary Chapters, and Notes, by Colonel R. W. PHIPPS, late Royal Artillery. In 3 vols. demy 8vo. with 36 Illustrations on Steel, 42s.

The FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the

WORLD. From Marathon to Waterloo. By Sir EDWARD CREASY, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. Library Edition, demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.; or the Popular Edition, the Twenty-ninth, crown 8vo. 6s.

The HISTORY of the RISE and PROGRESS

of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Sir EDWARD CREASY, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. A Popular Account of the Primary Principles and Formation and Development of the English Constitution, avoiding all Party Politics. Fourteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The LIFE of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS.

From the French of M. MIGNET. By ANDREW SCOBLE. With 2 Portraits, 6s.

The LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL. From

the French of M. GUIZOT. By ANDREW SCOBLE. Crown 8vo. with 4 Portraits, 6s.

MEMOIR of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. By John

L. STEVENS, LL.D., Ambassador of the United States Government at Stockholm. In 1 vol. demy 8vo. with Portrait, 15s.

The LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY,

from ST. AUGUSTINE to JUKON. By the late Very Rev. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. In 12 vols. demy 8vo. 9l.; or the following Volumes sold separately as shown:—Vol. I., 15s.; Vol. II., 15s.; Vols. III. and IV., 30s.; Vol. V., 15s.; Vol. VI. and VII., 30s.; Vol. VIII., 15s.; Vol. IX., 15s.; Vol. X., 15s.; Vol. XI., 15s.; Vol. XII., 15s.

The LIFE of HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VIS

COUNT PALMERSTON. With Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. By the Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY. In 2 vols. crown 8vo. with Frontispieces, 12s.

RECOLLECTIONS of a LITERARY LIFE

With Selections from her Favourite Poets and Prose Writers. By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Portrait, 6s. "Consists of vivid portraits of great literary celebrities, admirable criticisms, and delightful anecdotes, constituting a miscellany of sterling value and enchanting interest."—*Morning Post*. "An attractive medley of personal anecdotes and gems of literature."—*Spectator*.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of JANE AUSTEN

to her RELATIONS, 1796–1815. Edited, with Introduction and Notes by the Right Hon. LORD BRABOURNE. In 2 vols. large crown 8vo. with Frontispieces, 24s.

OUR OLD ACTORS. By Henry Barton Baker

Author of 'French Society from the Fronde to the Great Revolution. With a Portrait of Peg Woffington. Popular Edition, Revised. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

The LIVES of EMINENT VIOLINISTS. By

Dr. PHIPSON. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s. "We have no common pleasure in recommending this book to the particular attention of all who delight in the author's favourite instrument."—*Globe*.

The HEAVENS. An Illustrated Handbook of

Popular Astronomy. By AMÉDÉE GUILLEMIN. Edited by NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.A.S., and embodying all the latest Discoveries in Astronomical Science. Demy 8vo. with over 200 Illustrations, 12s.

The INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth and

Marvels. By the Rev. RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM. Each Edition copiously illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, Tenniel, and Du Maurier. The ILLUSTRATED EDITION, One Guinea. The CARMINE EDITION, Half-a-Guinea. The EDINBURGH EDITION, 6s. The POPULAR EDITION, 3s. 6d.

CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY. By

the late FRANK BUCKLAND. In Four Series, each obtainable separately, 3s. 6d.; or the Set, complete in 4 vols. 14s.

Miss FERRIER'S NOVELS. The Library

Edition. In 6 vols. The Set, 30s.; or separately, as under:—MARRIAGE. 2 vols. 10s. The INHERITANCE. 2 vols. 10s. DESTINY. 2 vols. 10s.

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITIONS OF JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS

Are those published by Messrs. RICHARD BENTLEY & SON.

1. The STEVENTON EDITION. Sold in Sets only, 6 vols. 63s.
2. The POPULAR EDITION. 6 vols. 36s.; or each Vol. separately, 6s.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 22, Took's-court, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C. Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Took's-court, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS at No. 22, Took's-court, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 17, 1886.